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COTTONSEED CRUSHERS IN SPECIAL SESSION

Inter State Association Holds an Emergency Meeting at New Orleans to Act on Matters Affecting Foreign Trade

DEMAND EXPORT MEAL REFORM AND A LOWER AUSTRIAN TARIFF

The first special session of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association that has been called during the decade of the Association's existence was held on Monday of this week at New Orleans. This emergency meeting was for the purpose of taking action on matters of vital importance to a billion dollar industry at the opening of a new trading season. It was intended not only to right abuses practised against the trade, but also to stir up the trade itself to the necessity for reform in certain methods of business.

The convention considered and acted on the following matters:

The bad handling of export cottonseed meal by steamship companies.

The wiping out of American export trade in cottonseed oil with Austria-Hungary as a result of the new Austrian tariff law.

Co-operation with cotton planting interests in arriving at a value for cotton seed, the raw material.

The recommendation of a successor to J. L. Benton of Georgia as government special agent to investigate cottonseed products markets abroad.

Steamship Companies Brought to Book.

The bad handling of export cotton meal was the subject of a warm discussion. Representatives of steamship companies carrying the meal to foreign ports were present and attempted to defend themselves. Their claim was that the exporters used bad second-hand bags in which to ship the meal, which they asserted was responsible for the losses and bad appearance of the meal on arrival at port of destination. This claim was denied by the exporters. Former Special Agent Benton gave a description of the method steamship companies used in unloading meal at foreign ports. He had while abroad put

on overalls and gone down into the hold of the vessel himself. When he finished his description the steamship agents were compelled to admit the wrong methods in vogue in handling.

The outcome of the very warm argument was the adoption of resolutions for the appointment of a committee to bring about reforms in this respect at once. President Ransom will appoint this committee later.

The matter of the Austrian tariff was also taken up in formal resolutions, and the Association put itself on record as asking the State Department at Washington to direct our Ambassador at Vienna to secure a modification, at least, of the unjust and prohibitive duties.

Perkins for Special Foreign Agent.

These and other matters affecting our foreign trade will all be vitally affected by the continuance of the policy advocated by Chief Carson of the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington, in sending abroad and keeping abroad a practical cottonseed products man as Special Agent of the Bureau to report on foreign market conditions and opportunities. The bad health of Special Agent Benton forced his resignation, and Chief Carson asked the Association to recommend a successor.

The convention promptly complied by selecting Albert G. Perkins of Memphis, Tenn., who will be recommended to Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor by Chief Carson for the place. Mr. Perkins is one of the best-posted young men in the trade. For years he has acted as secretary of the rules committee of the Association, and is an authority on the trading rules and conditions in the industry. He will be able to collect a lot of valuable information for the trade abroad. It was the plainly-expressed sentiment at the convention that, regardless of the action of the United States Government, the Association should keep a special foreign agent of its own in the foreign field at all times.

The New Orleans meeting was remarkable for its enthusiasm and the earnest business

interest shown. There was a plain desire to "get results." A complete official report of the proceedings follows.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Mr. E. T. George, vice-president of the Seaboard Refining Company, who was chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Behrmann of New Orleans, President J. W. Porch of the New Orleans Belt Railway, and Manager M. J. Sanders of the Leyland Steamship Line. In the course of his address Mr. Sanders said:

"You are delivering your cottonseed meal to the steamers to-day and then to the railroads, going through three or four handlings, in sacks many of which would be a disgrace to load old junk in, that is not worth anything, and cannot be damaged. And your meal is sifting through the wide meshes, pressing through the rotten holes, and coming through the unsewed mouths, and being lost in the holds of the ships, and thrown overboard; and the consignee is getting less than the weight he is paying for. And your merchant here is paying perhaps a dollar a ton less than he could afford to pay if he knew he would have no serious claims at the other end to meet when the stuff reaches the market. Therefore it comes back to the originators, all this loss, in the long run. Your middle man cannot and will not stand it, and you gentlemen who manufacture it are the ones who suffer.

"As regards the handling of your product by the steamers, I will say for the line I represent that I have given definite and distinct instructions that any of our laborers found handling damageable cargoes, such as meal or flour, or stuff of that kind, with cotton hooks, and tearing holes in the bags, shall be immediately discharged. (Applause.) And we are trying to enforce those orders; but I have grave doubts myself as to whether the cotton hook is eliminated, even on the Leyland Line, from the handling of those products, hard as we are trying to make it so, because we haven't naturally the control over the labor that we ought to have, and the men, finding it easier, will slip in the hook when they get a chance.

"The only remedy that appeals to me, gentlemen, that is most efficacious, and I make it with due deference to your better knowledge of the conditions, is that you should follow the recommendations of the committee of the Board of Trade that has looked into this, and put your stuff into better packages; then hold your railroad and steamship companies absolutely responsible for the proper

handling of those packages. But just so long as you tender to the carrier stuff in rotten packages, he is not going to take care of it, and he can't be held responsible for the damage that ensues; but the moment you take and deliver that stuff to him in good packages, and in condition where it should be handled without damage, then sooner or later he is going to be bound to handle it without damage or pay for the consequences. And then, when you reach that stage, I believe you will be saving to yourselves, as mill proprietors, and as manufacturers, all that is now being lost on the railroads, on the streets and wharves and in the ships, and not paid for by the middle man, but paid for ultimately by the manufacturer.

"I venture to suggest, gentlemen, that instead of buying meal sacks at anywhere from five to seven or eight cents, according to their rottenness and second-handedness, it might pay you gentlemen to do as the flour people do, and buy sacks that cost even thirteen cents, but which the carrier must land in good order and condition, whether he be a railroad or steamship carrier. (Applause.) You will have an initial first cost, but just as sure as you gentlemen are sitting here, the people in Europe will have ultimately to pay for that.

Advise Use of Better Sacks.

"They have got to have your product; they would prefer to have it in good condition, and if, by handling and selling your meal in perfect sacks, you stick a dollar or a dollar and a half on your meal, just as sure as you are sitting here, the consumer will have to pay that dollar or that dollar and a half, in the long run, and you will have removed one of these serious dangers which makes the middle man refuse to work for a small profit, which makes it necessary that he shall cover himself by a larger margin; and you will get the better value of your products.

"Gentlemen, I don't desire to lecture you on your own business. I merely throw out these suggestions tentatively, as a transportation man. I am glad to see you here today in convention, because I know you are here for business. You don't want any more spread eagles, or glorious optimism. You have that in your own minds, and in your hearts, because you are citizens of this great country; and if we put our shoulders to the wheel, and remove these blots upon our optimistic career, there can nothing stop ourselves and our great country from further advancement." (Loud Applause.)

MR. GEORGE: I am sure you will all agree with me that it is very fortunate that we have among our own number a gentleman who, by reason of his great talents, is eminently qualified to respond to three such addresses of welcome as we have just listened to. It affords me pleasure to present Mr. Allison, your own, our friend from Texas. (Applause.)

MR. ALLISON: Mr. President, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: On behalf of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, its members, friends and guests, I beg to tender our heartfelt thanks and earnest appreciation of the warm and eloquent welcome that is offered us here. Warm and earnest as this welcome is, it is, however, no more than all the world would expect from New Orleans, a city whose very name has been for years but another term for courtesy and hospitality, and whose people for generations have been recognized as the very best, as the very type of all that is best and most admirable in the South we love so well.

But to the cotton seed crusher the name New Orleans means even more than this, for he recognizes in it the very home and birthplace of that industry which he represents, the beginning of that export trade that you are gathered here to-day to foster and encourage; for at the close of the Civil War, of the three cotton oil mills in the United States, two of them were located in New Orleans, and from that very small beginning, within the half century of time that has elapsed since then, have grown eight hundred

splendid plants, representing an investment of over sixty million dollars, that comprise the industry as we know it here to-day.

The early history of this business was filled with discouragements, difficulties hard to overcome. Even the machines and tools used in the process were devised from day to day. Your great association has done much to encourage and foster the upbuilding of our business, but the field is large, and there is yet much to be done. Nothing in all this field is of more importance than is before you here to-day. Let us, then, approach it in that spirit of determination and broad intelligence which has characterized the work of the Association heretofore, and that success which has so often crowned its efforts will be ours, and we may return to our homes in the consciousness of a duty well performed, a noble work nobly done, cheered by the eloquent and courtly addresses that have so happily preceded our deliberations here to-day, and for which we again tender grateful thanks. (Loud applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair requests the representatives of the transportation lines who are with us to remain, as it is the purpose of the convention to take up that question immediately. The secretary will please read the call.

The call for the meeting was read by the secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: The secretary has read to you the special purposes of this convention. All of you have been furnished with a copy of the call, and the reasons given by the committee are familiar to you. I want to thank you, in behalf of the Executive Committee, for your response to that call, because I realize and recognize that you are all here at a great sacrifice of time and money, and it is the desire of the convention, no doubt, to get through with the business as expeditiously as it can be done and done properly. The Committee on Arrangements and the Executive Committee arranged the program, subject, of course, to the approval of the convention yesterday, and if there is no objection to that program we will proceed with it.

The first address to be delivered will be by Mr. J. L. Benton, who has just returned from Europe, where he was the government's special foreign agent. Gentlemen, I take pleasure in introducing Mr. J. L. Benton, of Georgia. (Applause.)

Mr. Benton spoke as follows:

SPECIAL AGENT BENTON'S REPORT.

My work in the interest of the organization was confined to two countries, Holland and Denmark. Neither of these produced to any extent any article that competes with our product, but, on the other hand, both are large consumers of cotton oil and cotton cake.

While I did not have the opportunity to study any country producing a competitor of American cotton oil, I did come to the conclusion from information gathered that aside from the olive oil crop there is no other edible oil produced in sufficient quantities to seriously compete with American cotton oil. It is a fruit crop and is usually a large one or a total failure, and for that reason will always be an important factor in the European price of cotton oil. A short olive oil crop necessitates more cotton oil for blending purposes, and it is said that some growers always make an average commercial olive crop even if it takes 80 per cent. American cotton oil to make the requisite number of barrels. It will always be difficult to get definite facts in regard to this crop, because it is produced in nine different countries, and the method of European countries in compiling statistics is not near so accurate as it is in our own.

Cotton oil finds olive oil its greatest competitor as a salad and cooking oil. Without doubt the greatest future of cotton oil in Europe is as a cooking oil, and its principal competitors will be olive, peanut and coconut oils. The total export of cotton oil in 1906 was \$13,673,400, and the total of cotton cake and meal \$13,073,100. The amount of cotton oil placed under heading of all other countries amounted to \$285,600, and that of meal

\$285,100, or practically the same. The rest of the cotton oil is divided among eighteen different countries, while cotton meal and cake is divided among only five countries. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that cotton oil is more widely known than cotton cake.

The world's trade last year in oil cake amounted to 2,300,000 tons.

America leads with 659,000 tons, of which 555,000 tons were from our cotton seed. Russia came second with 490,000 tons, and at least 60 per cent. of that was sunflower cake, the remainder linseed, rape seed and cotton seed.

Export of oil cake from Russia has increased in five years 16 per cent.

Export of linseed cake from America has increased in five years 30 per cent. Export of our cotton cake has increased in five years only 5 1/2 per cent.

The price of linseed oil cake exported from America increased in five years \$1.40 per ton.

The price of cotton oil cake increased in five years only 20 cents per ton.

While Germany is the largest buyer of oil cake, taking in 1906 642,000 tons, and exporting 200,000 tons, leaving for consumption 442,000 tons, Denmark came a close second, taking in 1906 454,000 tons and exporting only 2,000 tons, leaving bought for consumption 452,000 tons, in point of consumption the largest of any nation in the world.

Sale of Cake in Denmark.

The trade in oil cake in Denmark has increased in five years 60 per cent., and I hardly suppose that that increase is equalled by any other nation. In this purchase of 453,000 tons of oil cake by Denmark we find the South the seller of 227,000 tons of cotton cake. If there is in all the world a nation educated to the use of oil cake, it is Denmark, and the extensive use of cotton oil cake by the Dane is to me the greatest evidence of its real worth as a feed.

Take, for instance, the Trifolium Farm, the largest dairy farm in the world. You will find 15,000 cows milked every day. The milk is carried every morning to the dairy and there sold on the per cent. of butter fat. The cow at the Trifolium Farm is fed on cotton seed cake. They say that the cotton seed cake makes a cow give more milk and the per cent. of butter fat in same is higher than from any other feed, and I believe the people of Trifolium know.

The people of Denmark buy some of every known commercial oil cake, and they rank them as follows:

Texas cotton cake (decorticated), 137, number of feeding value units. Peanut cake, 135. Sesame cake, 127. Sunflower cake, 116. Rape seed cake, 113. Linseed cake, 112. Coconut cake, 103. Hemp seed cake, 96. Palm cake, 92. Cotton cake (undecorticated), 90.

On the average price in 1906 of oil cakes one feeding value unit was paid for as follows:

Cotton seed cake (decorticated), best quality, 4.6 ore. Earth nut cakes, 5.1 ore. Sesame cakes, 5.0 ore. Sunflower cakes, 5.3 ore. Rape seed cakes, 5.2 ore. Linseed cakes, 6.2 ore. Coconut cakes, 5.9 ore. Hemp seed cakes, 5.0 ore. Palm cakes, 6.5 ore. Cotton seed cakes (decorticated; common quality), 4.8 ore.

We see that while ranking as the best, not only from analysis, but from actual results, at the Trifolium Farm, that cotton seed cakes sold at less money than any other cakes.

Take again the following prices in June, c. i. f., Danish port: Cotton cake (Texas), \$34.84 per long ton. Cotton cake (Texas), Orleans), \$32.36. Cotton cake (Bombay), \$20.88. Cotton cake (Russian), \$35.52. Sunflower cake (Saratov), \$35.04. Sunflower cake (Baltic), \$33.84. Sunflower cake (Black), \$32.84. Rape cake (German), \$32.84. Rape cake (France), \$31.64. Linseed cake (Germany), \$34.08. Hemp cake (Thick), \$24.24. Peanut cake (France), \$35.52. Cocus cake, \$35.52. Sesame cake, \$35.52.

From the above we find our chief competitor there, sunflower cake, which runs only 48 per cent. protein and fat, bringing \$2.68 per

ton more than cotton cake, running 48 per cent. in protein and fat, or \$1.20 per ton more than a Texas cake, running 55 per cent. protein and fat.

In addition to this the cotton cake bears the additional expense of a bag, which we can place at \$1.50 a ton. Adding this to \$2.68 per ton, we have \$4.18 per ton less than our competitor of same unit of protein and fat, or on last year's business a loss to the industry of the South of \$947,860.

We evidently put ours in the bag for a purpose, and that purpose is none other than for the goods to arrive at the destination in a nice and attractive package. Do we succeed? I say not.

The condition that exists in handling cake at Danish ports is some better than that of cotton meal, but very little. Yet I will take the cargo of meal because I have previously said something on that line.

We find in New Orleans to-day 5,000 tons of meal for export, five different firms exporting the meal under five different brands of 1,000 tons each. Four thousand tons of choice nicely ground meal and 1,000 tons of meal dark, and badly ground and with an excess of lint and hulls. The meal is loaded into the vessel without regard to the marks, and consequently each lot is pretty well scattered through the boat in loading. The meal does not fill the vessel, and a few thousand barrels of cotton oil is put in to make out the tonnage. This is rolled in on top of the meal. A few barrels are broken in loading, and is, of course, taken up by the meal beneath, some little of each lot being damaged. At the destination the oil is rolled down to be hoisted from the vessel, and a few more barrels broken and more meal ruined. (Barrels are blurred, etc.)

Bags Are Broken and Torn.

The meal is hoisted with one large rope around the center, and by the time it reaches the warehouse many more bags are broken and torn. It was loaded without respect to marks, and is unloaded in the same way. So many bags are torn that it is useless to try to get the various marks together. It is carried into the warehouse as taken from the vessel, and five different piles made for weighing and sampling, and loose meal sacked and apportioned to the piles short in weight. It left the port of origin with 4,000 tons of choice meal and 1,000 tons of off meal. It reaches destination all one grade, and that the worst grade. It is sampled in accordance with the rule. There is just enough of the bad in the good to make an excess of lint and hulls, and consequently a reclamation.

There is hardly a cargo of meal on which a reclamation is not made, and justly so, because it is the merest accident if the importer receives what was intended for him. The matter of reclamation is as disagreeable to the importer as to you. It is seldom that a reclamation is made on the oil cakes from other countries.

The importer does the best he can and each one claims to have in his employ a man with a trained eye for cotton meal, and this man witnesses the discharge of every vessel. When bad meal comes out he makes them put it on the other fellow's pile, and thus, as a rule, he comes out about as well as the other fellow. No claim whatever is made at receiving the brands due them under their ladings, and all tell you that it is the ship's fault.

Of course, there is not as much waste in the oil as in the meal, but there is enough broken barrels to ruin the appearance of the others. You are often asked in that country why we cannot send out from the Southern ports our oil in as nice clean barrels as that from Northern ports? We go into a store to purchase a can of fruit; the clerk puts out one can rusty and with wrapper soiled and torn, another can new and clean. We, of course, take the latter. The barrel of oil on the other side is a parallel case.

Why not eliminate this by better care in handling? Why load cotton oil near the boiler room? Why load cotton oil on cotton meal and not on flour?

The handling of linters you will find equally as bad, if not worse, but I understand we have one with us to-day who made a special study

of that, so I will leave the linter question entirely to him.

We have seen from the above that the export of cotton meal has not increased in proportion to that of even linseed meal. We have seen that the price has not increased with that of linseed meal.

We have seen from the above that cotton meal in one country alone was sold for approximately \$1,000,000 less than we should have received.

I venture the assertion that if you will guarantee to the importer the grade of the meal bought and delivery in an acceptable form, and deliver it that way, cotton seed cake will bring as much, if not more, than any other oil cake in the world.

I do not know that it is possible to improve the handling of this product. I think it is. I do know that the method of handling is the direct cause of the great bulk of reclamations. I am sure that no man will take any deep interest in extending the sale of any product on which he must invariably file a reclamation.



L. A. RANSOM,

President Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Assn.

The manufacturer can assist in this matter by sewing the bag better, but I see nothing more that he can do. The people loading and discharging the meal will have to do the rest.

The question of sacking cake for Danish ports is also an important one. I believe that cotton cake can be sent to Danish ports as well as any other cake without the expense of the bag. The only objection I had offered was the time it would take in discharging the cargo from America. The cost of discharging would certainly not be increased over 25 cents per ton, and the amount of broken cake would hardly be increased at all. They accept one-fourth as a whole one and allow, I think, 25 per cent. for broken cake.

We are all interested in extending the sale of these products. It will be a difficult business to accomplish this until we improve the delivery. With that improved there is the brightest future for our goods.

In nearly every European country we find to-day the Government officials advising their people not to use American corn except in case of necessity. Their complaint is against the condition of this corn on its arrival, and it is mostly charged to bad handling by the ship. Such antagonism in those countries to cotton seed meal would affect every producer and manufacturer in the South. We are drifting that way, but I sincerely hope and firmly believe that with the co-operation of our friends having charge of the shipping end, trouble can be averted and the business greatly increased.

I know that our Government is deeply interested in the work of extending the sale of cotton seed products. I am sure that my

successor will do far more than I have done. My short stay on the continent in this work convinced me that the best investment this association can make is to keep a man in Europe permanently. Keep him there to represent the members of this association, to look after the condition of our goods on arrival, to secure representatives for our members, to assist our members in the matter of reclamations, to do publicity work, to study conditions there and tell us what is doing.

Such a representative could do much toward extending the sale of our products, and the investment would be small compared to the many benefits.

Steamship Men State Their Side.

THE PRESIDENT: I want to say to the representatives of the transportation lines that we want this to be a full, fair and free discussion of whatever has been embodied in Mr. Benton's report. The Association and the mills recognize that there are, perhaps, faults on both sides, and they will be very glad to have a full discussion of the question, and glad, of course, to hear from the transportation companies represented.

MR. ROSS: Mr. Chairman, I speak to you as the representative of two lines of steamers who have been handling cake, meal and oil for years. I have grown up in this business, and the names which Mr. Allison mentioned are familiar names with me years ago in the handling of this article. I wish to say that, in the handling of cake and meal and oil, formerly there was less complaint as to deliveries, partly, I think, because the stuff was not of so much value, but partly, I think, because it was then in better packages and better handled then. We didn't have sacks of oil cake weighing three hundred pounds; they generally ran about eleven to the ton. True, in the meal, I think, as a whole, while it was put up in second-hand bags, it was put up in reasonably good bags. We always had contention as to quality, but not so much as now, when it has got to the point with the transportation companies where some say it is none of it good; it is none of it such as we can get a receipt for that you can hold the ship responsible for.

The question really is, put it up in good packages, and the transportation companies are bound, both in fact and in law, to deliver that properly. You can't expect a ship to take goods by marks where those marks, from the nature of things, are going to be obliterated. That is the first point. You can't expect the ships to take care of goods where they are so bad that they won't stand handling; that is the second point. You fix those two points, and it will all come straight.

As to mixing of the marks, there is no reason why it should be done. Speaking for myself, we set each lot by itself, and it ought to be done in every line. The difficulty is that, if it is stowed mark by mark, and you can't trace those marks, it is only by identifying the goods by their quality that you can tell whether it is so. That is the real trouble we have; if you can devise a mark that each bag can be identified by, and that will carry through, you have got over a great deal of the trouble.

If you will put up your oil cake in uniform packages, that are not too heavy and in all cases with good sacks, there is no reason why you should not demand a clear receipt from the ship, and hold that ship responsible for delivery, mark by mark, and in good order, or pay for the difference. We are ready to accept that responsibility, speaking for the steamship agents as a whole, if you will give us good goods.

We have no trouble with the flour trade. The flour trade is the most particular one in the world, and it has come about simply because they have learned that it pays them to put their goods up in first-class packages.

As to the handling on the other side, if we are giving clean receipts here, they will hold us. As to the stowage of oil on top of cake and meal, the report was a little mistaken. I have seen the stowage plan of the ship referred to. That is distinctly bad

stowage, and the ship is not responsible for that.

I would like to say a little with reference to the packages of cottonseed oil. Years ago, they were put up in uniform packages, not over fifty gallons to the barrel; and they were put up with the best of care. When a barrel was delivered to a ship, after it got into the ship's hold—then, of course, it was loaded at the mill—if that cask showed any sign of weakness, it was taken out and put ashore. Of course, to-day, with the very miscellaneous shipments coming by rail in every direction, such a thing as that isn't practicable.

But if you deliver a really first class package, the ship is bound to take care of it; the only thing that can relieve her is to show that it was a mere accident. In other words, if you can show that the ship didn't use proper precautions, she is responsible for the damage to that package. But if you give us a barrel of fifty-five or sixty gallons, with a short chime and thin staves, and all that sort of thing, it won't stand the handling. That is the trouble. Your oil isn't put up in first-class packages, or in the sort of packages it ought to be put up in. A great deal of it is; but there is the reason for the leakage, and if one barrel in a lot shifts, it may be the cause of two or three hundred going, because if one barrel shifts, the next barrel is loose, and the motion of the ship is bound to break them up.

So that, in the carriage of oil, you can't be too particular in having a barrel that is not too large, and in having a barrel that is in first-class shape, and that will stand the handling. That is the whole thing, as we see it. As I say, I have been at it for a great many years, and I am satisfied that if you will give us good packages, you will see a complete reform.

There is one thing I may say: A large portion of the trade is done in what is known as tramp steamers. They are chartered, and they stick strictly to their technical liability. They haven't got the inducements that a regular line has to keep in with its correspondents, and you have got to consider that as another reason why you have got to give them good packages. They simply will refuse to receive it, and sign a clean receipt, unless it is a strictly first-class package. The regular lines, I think, take two hundred per cent. more care than the tramp steamers take, on an average, and they have inducements to keep in with their regular customers.

MR. B. F. TAYLOR of South Carolina: Flour and corn meal are usually handled in cotton bags, are they not?

MR. ROSS: Yes, sir.

MR. TAYLOR: The experience of the oil mill men who have tried cotton bags is that those bags are very much weaker than these second-hand bags we ship our cottonseed meal in.

MR. ROSS: But they are much more closely woven.

If Flour, Why Not Cotton Meal?

MR. TAYLOR: That may be, but that wouldn't interfere with the handling, so far as the steamship is concerned. Now, I consider, from my personal experience in the matter, that the second-hand bag we use is infinitely better to handle cottonseed meal in than a cotton bag. We want to use cotton, if we can, but we can't do it, because it is too thin, and tears too easily. The least nail it comes in contact with will tear a great big square inch, and let the substance out; but the burlap doesn't do that; it will take a little nick out, or tear it, maybe, but there is enough stiffness or fibrous ends to hold in a good deal of that meal. What I want to know is, if the flour can be delivered in good condition in foreign ports in cotton bags, why is it you can't deliver the burlap bag in just as good condition?

MR. ROSS: For one lot that you will put up in a good bag, even though it is a second-hand bag, and will stand the handling, there are, I suppose, three which are put up in worn out bags. If you get a really good sack, even though it is second-hand, I don't

know that you could do better, but you take the average stuff that is delivered in those sacks, it isn't in condition to be handled properly. If they were all good, there would be no trouble about it.

A hundred-pound bag is a nice bag to handle; it is very different from a sack of cake where, if a man attempts to handle it without hooks, before the day is over his hands will be all cut up. But a hundred-pound bag is very easy to handle, and if they were uniformly good sacks, whether they are second-hand or not, there would be no trouble, provided your mark is one which will carry.

But there is one serious trouble, and that is that any mark is apt to be obliterated. You ought to devise some mark, possibly

some sort of tag—a metal tag, perhaps; I don't say what it should be—but something or other that would carry. You put a good tag on the sack, and if it is one that will stand the handling without the meal obliterating what is printed on it, something that will carry through, and I think two-thirds of the trouble will disappear. Then you can make the ship give receipts for marks, and when they do that, then they have got to stow it that way, and deliver it that way.

THE PRESIDENT: What do you think of Mr. Benton's suggestion regarding the shipping of loose cake. How that might be handled?

MR. ROSS: The trouble with loose cake is (Continued on page 32.)

OUR COTTONSEED PRODUCTS TRADE ABROAD

The work done in advancing our foreign trade in cottonseed products by the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington under the direction of Chief John M. Carson has been of the greatest value to our producers. Chief Carson has systematized the gathering of information concerning foreign markets and has given the widest publicity to every fact which would be of advantage to the trade.

The appointment of a practical cottonseed products man as special agent of the Bureau to gather information abroad has been one of the greatest of Chief Carson's accomplishments and the best thing that ever happened for the benefit of our foreign trade. The information obtained by Special Agent Benton in his very brief stay abroad showed the need of a properly qualified foreign agent.

Heretofore the consular service has been depended upon to furnish the information. While well-meaning and energetic, our consuls were hardly qualified to see the situation from the standpoint of the practical cottonseed products manufacturer. The result has been the dissemination of much misinformation as well as information.

The reports of some of our consuls abroad on the openings for American cottonseed products in European countries, which were made public during recent months by the Bureau of Manufactures and printed by The National Provisioner, have been criticized in some particulars as being inaccurate; in others the information given was evidently furnished with design other than to report actual conditions. The consul, not knowing otherwise, accepted what was given him in good faith and sent it to Washington.

In reference to the report of Consul Norton from Chemnitz, Saxony, a representative of The National Provisioner in Europe writes:

"Consul Norton has been misled in assuming that the so-called German meal is not made in Germany. There are two large cottonseed mills in Germany. In 1905 there was started at Harburg, near Hamburg, a new cottonseed mill by Brinckmann & Mergell, who formerly worked only linseed oil, and who belong to the big Hamburg combine, members of which are F. Thörl's, A. G. Noble & Thörl and J. Koch, having a capital of about 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 reichsmarks, and who work up large amounts of Egyptian and Bombay cottonseed.

"They have had excellent results, since they get full prices for the meal and manufacture as a rule only edible oils, about as good as the 2d. grade of American prime summer yellow. The duty of 12½ marks per 100 kilos helps them to get along very well.

"I would point out that the use of edible coconut oil is very large in Saxony, since all the products known as 'Palmin,' 'Nussin,' 'Vegetaline,' 'Neutraline' and 'Neutrex' are

nothing else but refined coconut oil. I estimate the use of coconut oil in Saxony and Thuringia to amount to over 3,000 tons a year.

"In regard to peanut oil, practically the best quality only, the 'Rufisque Extra,' is imported, and this from Delft, Holland, and Antwerp, Belgium, and very little from France. This quality is used in the manufacture of butterine.

"The 'Florida Oil' is very often prime winter cottonseed oil pure and simple."

Concerning the report of Consul Spahr from Breslau, the correspondent of The National Provisioner, says:

"As regards the statement of Consul Spahr I would point out that, as above stated, there are two large cotton oil concerns in Germany; further, that cottonseed oil is no substitute for linseed oil, but that the German soap-maker is bound to use American cottonseed oil to a certain extent, since he will never get a white soft soap out of linseed oil. Linseed oil gives a greenish-brown soap, whereas the soft soap made of cottonseed oil is the so-called silver soap.

"Of course the high prices that have ruled in the last two years induced the manufacturers to try to find a substitute, and among such are hog fat, peanut oil, acid bleached English cotton oil, white New Foundland fish oil, distilled fish oil, fatty acids, etc. The results are more or less satisfactory."

In reference to the report of Consul Hannah from Magdeburg, the correspondent says:

"The information given to Consul Hannah shows that the man who gave it had some special aim. First of all, there is just as much cotton oil in proportion used in Magdeburg and the so-called Prussian province of Saxony, the chief cities of which are Magdeburg and Halle (whereas Dresden and Leipzig are in the Kingdom of Saxony) as in other parts of middle Germany. Further, olein is still imported, since the duty is unchanged. The composition of olein is known to everybody who knows about the manufacture of stearine."

The continuance of the policy advocated by Chief Carson of sending a practical cottonseed products man abroad as special agent will doubtless do away with any misunderstanding that might come from misinformation unintentionally disseminated through consular reports. The work of the special agent will narrow the inquiry down to just the points the home trade wants to know about, and should result in the correction of export abuses where they exist and the conforming of our export methods to the requirements of the various foreign markets which take or may take our cottonseed products.

COTTONSEED OIL MARKETS.

A review of the cottonseed oil and products markets, market letters, special cable and telegraphic reports, exports statistics and complete cotton oil market information will be found on pages 29 to 32 of this issue.

PLANS COMPLETE FOR PACKERS' CONVENTION

Arrangements are complete for the second annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, to be held at Chicago, October 7, 8 and 9. Everything points to the greatest gathering in the history of the meat trade, both in numbers in attendance and in the interest and value to be gained from the meeting. The programme was outlined in the columns of The National Provisioner two weeks ago. Additional information is given in bulletins of the Association published herewith.

Parties are being made up at all centers to travel to Chicago. St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Eastern points more than a night's journey from the convention city have engaged Pullman sleepers and will send large delegations, while all Western points will be fully represented. The management of the Grand Pacific Hotel at Chicago reports a very heavy reservation of rooms, while more than an entire floor has been reserved by associate members representing supply and equipment houses, brokers, etc., for headquarters in which to entertain their friends.

The sessions of the convention will be held in the convention hall of the Grand Pacific, while the banquet will occur in the new banquet room of the Auditorium Annex, which will be christened on this occasion. It is said this banquet will be the biggest thing of the kind ever held in Chicago. It is entirely in the hands of the reception committee, and the details concerning it are kept a profound secret.

Plans for Wednesday, which is "Trip to Packingtown" day, are also in the hands of the local committee, and will be a big feature of the meeting. This reception committee, which will look after all visitors during the entire convention time, is made up of the following gentlemen:

Those Who Will Act as Hosts.

John Roberts, Roberts & Oake, chairman; R. M. Huffman, Armour & Company; H. Boore, H. Boore & Company; B. G. Brennan, Brennan Packing Company; F. Fuller and G. L. Miller, G. H. Hammond Company; P. Brennan, Independent Packing Company; D. C. Robertson, Miller & Hart; L. M. Byles, Nelson Morris & Company; J. E. Maurer, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.; A. D. White, Swift & Company; O. F. Mayer, Western Packing & Provision Company; B. F. Nell, Allbright-Nell Company; F. M. deBeers, American Foundry & Machinery Company; F. R. Burrows, Anglo-American Provision Company; H. A. Born, H. A. Born Packers Supply Company; A. A. Davidson, Davidson Commission Company; W. B. Davies, Davies Warehouse & Supply Company; F. Blumenhagen, Eagle Sausage Works; H. Heller, Harry Heller & Company; R. E. Fouse, Illinois Casing Company; F. K. Higbie, F. K. Higbie Company; D. J. O'Brien, Louis A. Howard & Company; J. B. Thomas, Libby, McNeill & Libby; W. W. Pollock, Manufacturers Appraisal Company; E. W. Wray, Moneyweight Scale Co.; Leslie J. Schwabacher, North American Provision Company; A. N. Benn, Omaha Packing Company; Gustav Freund, S. Oppenheimer & Company; Chas. A. Sterne, Sterne & Son Company; Isadore Heller, Wolf, Sayer & Heller; A. W.

Ewers, Arnold Bros., Inc.; F. D. Follansbee, Clyde Machine Works; L. H. Fisher, Fisher & Company; J. S. Giles, Hermetic Closure Company; H. D. Overdier, Overdier Mfg. Co.; C. Herendeen, O. P. Hurford, Chas. A. Murphy, J. B. Sardy, Geo. W. Williams.

Bulletins issued this week by Secretary McCarthy of the Association are as follows:

The program for the annual meeting is now complete and it promises one of the most successful conventions ever held in this country.

The committee reports will show the great work which has already been accomplished and will outline the plans for the future. The technical papers to be read by recognized authorities on practical topics will be invaluable. The discussions will be on just the things the trade wants to know.

The banquet to be given the association by our Chicago members will be something to compare other banquets with for a long time to come. The visit to Packingtown will be a mixture of business and pleasure never to be forgotten. The informal entertainment and sociability will be in keeping. There will be "something doing" from Monday morning until Wednesday night.

Don't forget to bring every member of the trade in your city who is not a member of the Association.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Sec'y.

The Big Day in Packingtown.

Concerning the "Trip to Packingtown" the Secretary says:

The Reception Committee will have charge of the "Trip to Packingtown" on Wednesday, October 9th. The committee, appreciating the fact that many delegates will wish to visit particular houses, or portions of houses in which they have a personal interest, has arranged for buses which will be labeled with the name of the houses to which they will be driven; also guides to meet the train and conduct visitors to all packing plants and points of interest not on the official route.

Those who indicate no particular preference may follow the following official route:

Train arrives Center and Exchange Avenues..... 9:45 A. M.
Swift's Hog House..... 9:45 to 10:05
Libby's White Kitchen..... 10:10 to 10:30
S. & S. Beef Killing..... 10:40 to 11:00
Morris Beef Cutting..... 11:10 to 11:30
Armour's..... 11:35 to 12:00

Any delegate desiring to make an extended inspection of any house is cordially invited to do so.

Buses will be waiting to take the party from Armour's house at 42nd and Center avenue to luncheon at the Saddle and Sirolo Club as shortly after twelve as practicable. Buses and guides will be supplied to take the delegates after luncheon to any desired points. Three P. M. special train to town.

The Reception Committee will make arrangements for entertainment of such visitors as will remain over Wednesday evening.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Sec'y.

AUGUST MEAT EXPORTS.

Preliminary reports of meat exports for the month of August, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce & Labor, show a gain in total export values of about \$300,000 as compared with August of last year. The loss for the eight months of the year to September 1 amounts to over a million and a quarter of dollars compared to the same period of 1906. Exports of meat animals fell off about half a million dollars in August, and about three millions for the eight months, compared to the same periods of last year.

For August our exports of meat products were \$16,118,524, compared to \$15,790,972 a year ago. For the eight months they were \$124,625,426 compared to \$125,907,767 for the

eight months last year. Chief gains for the month were in exports of hams, canned beef and oleo oil. It was peculiar that though exports of fresh beef decreased 3,000,000 lbs., tallow 1,500,000 lbs., and lard a million pounds, the values of reports in all three of these commodities aggregated about \$560,000 more than in August a year ago. For the eight months the chief gains were in fresh beef, tallow, hams and pork, while losses occurred in exports of canned and cured beef, bacon, lard, oleo oil and oleomargarine.

The preliminary figures, representing about 92 per cent. of the total exports, are as follows:

CATTLE.—August, 1906, 29,085 head, value \$2,571,899; August, 1907, 23,169 head, value \$2,166,367. For eight months ending August, 1906, 321,758 head, value \$26,685,613; same period, 1907, 261,309 head, value \$23,659,218.

HOGS.—August, 1906, 1,035 head, value \$14,783; August, 1907, 1,329 head, value \$16,485. For eight months ending August, 1906, 14,720, value \$179,914; same period, 1907, 17,592 head, value \$217,480.

SHEEP.—August, 1906, 9,156 head, value \$40,395; August, 1907, 6,613 head, value \$28,148. For eight months ending August, 1906, 101,543 head, value \$560,016; same period, 1907, 79,059 head, value \$476,246.

CANNED BEEF.—August, 1906, 654,327 lbs., value \$66,972; August, 1907, 1,417,853 lbs., value \$150,351. For eight months ending August, 1906, 29,405,372 lbs., value \$2,884,051; same period, 1907, 10,708,938 lbs., value \$1,141,538.

FRESH BEEF.—August, 1906, 24,225,545 lbs., value \$2,211,853; August, 1907, 21,396,387 lbs., value \$2,220,712. For eight months ending August, 1906, 180,186,268 lbs., value \$16,435,722; same period, 1907, 198,299,100 lbs., value \$19,192,631.

CURED BEEF.—August, 1906, 6,453,047 lbs., value \$365,614; August, 1907, 3,417,053 lbs., value \$218,015. For eight months ending August, 1906, 49,825,920 lbs., value \$2,973,267; same period, 1907, 32,823,123, value \$2,052,458.

TALLOW.—August, 1906, 10,736,407 lbs., value \$542,245; August, 1907, 9,228,515 lbs., value \$566,498. For eight months ending August, 1906, 68,123,537 lbs., value \$3,456,677; same period, 1907, 85,037,377 lbs., value \$5,139,277.

BACON.—August, 1906, 31,696,245 lbs., value \$3,288,086; August, 1907, 21,009,555 lbs., value \$2,334,264. For eight months ending August, 1906, 259,731,281 lbs., value \$26,536,389; same period, 1907, 145,928,496 lbs., value \$15,628,812.

HAMS.—August, 1906, 19,905,951 lbs., value \$2,157,513; August, 1907, 20,733,530 lbs., value \$2,466,654. For eight months ending August, 1906, 129,152,295, value \$13,592,537; same period, 1907, 144,854,053 lbs., value \$16,858,958.

FRESH AND CURED PORK.—August, 1906, 10,323,763 lbs., value \$913,840; August, 1907, 13,156,616 lbs., value \$1,252,174. For eight months ending August, 1906, 101,579,463 lbs., value \$8,590,720; same period, 1907, 120,058,184 lbs., value \$11,479,999.

LARD.—August, 1906, 56,369,376 lbs., value \$4,666,177; August, 1907, 55,338,123 lbs., value \$5,153,602. For eight months ending August, 1906, 464,829,780, value \$38,639,393; same period, 1907, 427,351,867 lbs., value \$40,176,130.

OLEO OIL.—August, 1906, 18,697,662 lbs., value \$1,507,338; August, 1907, 18,906,278 lbs., value \$1,717,747. For eight months ending August, 1906, 144,265,631 lbs., value \$12,130,904; same period, 1907, 143,305,627 lbs., value \$12,712,130.

OLEOMARGARINE.—August, 1906, 765,762 lbs., value \$71,334; August, 1907, 400,839 lbs., value \$38,607. For eight months ending August, 1906, 7,476,631 lbs., value \$668,107. Same period 1907, 2,481,647 lbs., value \$243,493.

BUTTER.—August, 1906, 3,713,666 lbs., value \$673,542; August, 1907, 3,19,734 lbs.,

value \$64,837. For eight months ending August, 1906, 19,185,960 lbs., value \$3,505,674; same period, 1907, 2,224,622 lbs., value \$490,385.

Total Meat Animals.—August, 1906, value \$2,627,077; August, 1907, value \$2,210,999. For eight months ending August, 1906, value \$27,425,543; same period, 1907, value \$24,352,944.

Total Meat Products.—August, 1906, value \$15,790,972; August, 1907, value \$16,118,524. For eight months ending August, 1906, value \$125,907,767; same period, 1907, value \$124,625,426.

CANNED MEAT SHIPMENTS BETTER.

Figures showing shipments of canned meats from Chicago to all points, domestic and foreign, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, show that in August there were shipped from Chicago 9,659,550 pounds of canned meat, as against 4,483,575 pounds in 1906, and 12,315,156 in August, 1905. For July the shipments were 8,979,600 pounds, against 4,830,975 in 1906 and 8,732,551 in 1905. The shipments for July were the largest that have been sent in any one month this calendar year. The smallest shipment was in May, when only 3,734,625 pounds were shipped, while June showed an increase to 6,353,550 pounds.

Figures for total exports of canned beef have also been compiled and indicate a total exportation as follows: 1907—August, 1,117,853 pounds; July, 1,305,000 pounds; June, 1,600,609 pounds; May, 1,008,835 pounds; April, 803,017 pounds; March, 950,746 pounds; February, 2,486,512 pounds; January, 1,040,655 pounds.

The total shipments of meat products from Chicago for August were 202,226,960 pounds, as against 218,619,596 pounds in the same month a year ago. The above figures, however, include hides.

Secretary Wilson, commenting upon the export showing, says: "The pre-eminence of the United States in the meat supply of the world has been attained in spite of obstacles of many kinds. By high tariff rates, by severe restrictions, and even by direct prohibitions, the markets of Europe have been made difficult of capture on the part of our exporters. In spite of all difficulties, the United States has come to export in a single year a greater value of livestock and packinghouse products than its six leading competitors combined, in any two years."

Watch page 48 for business openings.

Hogs Head Splitting Machine

This machine should interest all hog slaughterers on account of the recent government ruling that heads must be split and nostrils cleaned before going into rendering tank.

Our machine will do the work and save you money.

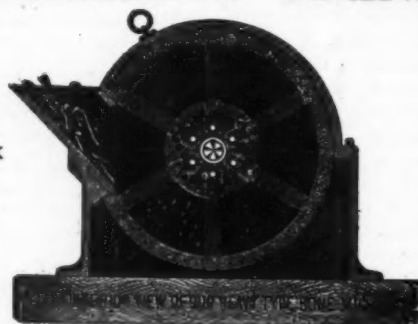
Write for prices.

THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS
CHICAGO, ILL.



USE WILLIAMS GRINDERS!

For Reducing
GREEN,
STEAM
or JUNK
BONE
Also
Tankage



For Reducing
BEEF SCRAP,
OYSTER AND
CLAM
Shells
or
Any Poultry
Food
Material

Write for Catalogue No. 2.

THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
Works, ST. LOUIS, MO. Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO

JULIAN FIELD
Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

JULIUS DAVIDSON
Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL
302 and 308 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



EXPANDED METAL OR SHEET STEEL CONSTRUCTION

¶ All Merritt Lockers are finished with a high grade of enamel paint, baked at 250 to 300 degrees Fahrenheit; this ensures a surface that will withstand the action of water (hot or cold), dampness or alkalis. Thoroughly ventilated, without cracks or crevices, Merritt Lockers, for the maintenance of sanitary conditions, are ideal. Built in units to fit any sized or shaped space.

¶ Details of construction sent on request.

MERRITT & COMPANY

1009 Ridge Avenue

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Alaska Meat Company of Seattle, Wash., has been dissolved.

The city of Mobile, Ala., will erect a public abattoir to cost \$50,000.

W. J. Wilson & Son have discontinued their pork packing plant at Spokane, Wash.

The smoke house of Sperry & Barnes at New Haven, Conn., has been damaged by fire.

The Carey Salt Company is erecting a new storage warehouse at Hutchinson, Kan., to cost \$10,000.

It is reported that the Plankinton Packing Company is to establish a branch house at Eau Claire, Wis.

The slaughterhouse of A. H. Kiner, near Columbus, O., was destroyed by fire on September 22. Loss, \$5,500.

The Armour Company has leased a plot of ground at Hattiesburg, Miss., on which it will erect a branch house.

W. T. Waggoner has been elected president of the recently incorporated Vernon Cotton Oil Company of Vernon, Tex.

The pork packing establishment of Van Pelt & Company at Doylestown, Pa., was damaged by a heavy storm on September 23.

Fire damaged stock of hams and meats of the Rath Packing Company's plant at Waterloo, Iowa, on September 21, to the extent of \$3,000.

Fire damaged the pork packing establishment of Frederick Figge at Atlantic avenue and Smith street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on September 24.

The plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Dawson, Ga., was damaged by fire on September 20, to the extent of several hundred dollars.

The ice and refrigerating plant at Joseph Serhsdorfer's abattoir at Edmonton, Can., was damaged by fire on September 25, to the extent of \$2,500.

The Miles Packing Company of Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock by Alfred Tait, F. M. Shire and H. W. Davis.

The Dons Leather Company of Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by H. N. Dons, J. B. Moore and I. H. Walker.

The E. P. Nash Leather Company of Leominster, Mass., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock. N. J. MacGaffin of Boston is treasurer.

J. T. Taylor, manager for Swift & Company at Savannah, Ga., has resigned his position and gone with White, McLendon Company of Atlanta, Ga.

The directors of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on October 15.

The directors of the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, O., have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable October 15.

The Emery Candle Company, of Cincinnati, O., which is rebuilding its plant, recently damaged by fire, may also erect additional buildings to increase the plant's output.

The Gloster Oil Company of Gloster, La., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to manufacture cottonseed oil and products of the seed. W. D. Johns, N. M.

McLean, I. L. Toler and others are the incorporators.

C. Brelin, J. H. Soulthope of Long Branch and A. Redfern of Asbury Park have incorporated the Coast Rendering Company of Asbury Park, N. J., with \$50,000 capital stock.

The W. C. Curry Company of Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with \$2,500, to deal in cotton, cotton-seed and their products. W. C. D. P. and M. M. Curry are the incorporators.

The La Renaud Company of Camden, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 by E. E. Grosscup, G. B. Evans and C. A. Ross. The company will manufacture soaps, etc.

The San Antonio Meat Company of Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 by A. W. Dixon, O. L. Dixon, Charles Madison, J. S. Kinney and A. H. Peck.

The Willmont Oil Mills of Pelzer, S. C., recently incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock has purchased from the Anderson Phosphate and Oil Company its oil mills at Pelzer, Piedmont and Williamston.

The plant of the New Bern Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company, New Bern, N. C., which was destroyed by fire early last year, has been entirely rebuilt and will resume operations about October 1st.

Work has commenced on the new addition to the fertilizer plant of Armour & Company at Augusta, Ga. The addition provides for large warehouse facilities, besides doubling the capacity of the present plant.

The Northern Rendering Company of St. Paul, Minn., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, to conduct a meat packing business, stockyards, etc. The incorporators are J. P. Kyle, G. H. Foster and O. R. Christensen.

The Keon-Wolfman Leather Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, to deal in hides, skins, leather, etc. President, M. Keon of Salem; treasurer, J. Wolfman of Boston; and clerk, N. Wolfman of Boston.

The Independent Packing Company is preparing to rebuild its plant at South Omaha, Neb., recently damaged by fire. The plans for the new plant which are being prepared provide for a building 78 x 90 feet, three stories and basement and will cost including machinery around \$25,000.

Plans for a new storage building to cost about \$90,000 have been completed by the American Dressed Beef and Provision Company at Fifth street and Kaw river, Armourdale, Kan. It will be 130 x 110 feet, and will be four stories high. The site selected is just south of the killing department.

NO COLORED OLEO IN MISSOURI

The dairy and food commissioner of the state of Missouri has ruled that colored oleomargarine cannot be sold in that state under any conditions. He claims it is an imitation of butter and therefore illegal. He will refuse to recognize the federal law permitting the sale of colored oleo under a 10-cent tax.

BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS.

Imports of meat products into Great Britain for the eight months ending with August, 1907, with totals compared with previous years, are given by the London Meat Trades Journal as follows:

	Beef, cwt.	Mutton, cwt.	Pork, cwt.	Bacon, cwt.
Argentina ...	1,788,209	924,911	—	—
United States ...	1,748,826	—	66,869	1,672,162
New Zealand ...	283,126	1,900,409	—	—
Other countries ...	34,169	34,018	22,446	61,004
Netherlands ...	—	97,251	252,009	—
Australia ...	47,893	610,065	—	—
Uruguay ...	34,493	58,809	—	—
Belgium ...	—	—	6,325	—
Denmark ...	—	—	—	1,201,817
Canada ...	—	—	—	829,958
8 months, 1907	3,936,776	3,325,392	347,649	3,764,981
1906	3,801,350	3,036,983	282,890	3,837,615
1905	3,309,697	2,618,443	301,708	3,773,816
1904	2,781,720	2,451,412	356,842	3,626,996
1903	2,721,057	2,878,939	401,746	3,409,357
1902	2,574,006	2,673,938	404,970	3,498,150

Imports of meat animals were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
United States.....	241,344	65,856
Canada	81,060	5,294
Channel Isles.....	1,100	—
Total, 1907.....	323,494	71,150
Total, 1906.....	373,363	71,906

STATES RULE AGAINST "SALAD OIL."

The food commissioners of the states of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois held a meeting last week at St. Paul to agree on uniform food regulations which would be recognized in the various states. Their agreement applied especially to the matter of a uniform label which would be recognized as legal under the food laws of the various states. The forms of label agreed on by them are not necessarily required in each state, but goods bearing such labels will be accepted in all of the six states mentioned.

The assembled food commissioners took one step which will meet with disapproval from the cottonseed oil trade. They decided that "Salad Oil" was not a distinctive name for a table oil and that they could not recognize labels bearing that title alone. This is in direct contrast to the ruling of the Attorney General of the State of New York, accepted by the New York state food authorities, that cottonseed oil is a salad oil and is entitled to be sold as such.

The resolution adopted by these six western food commissioners concerning salad oil is as follows:

Resolved, That edible oils and fats, complying with the standards of U. S. Circular 19 may be sold under the names there given. The name "Salad Oil" is not recognized as a descriptive or distinctive name for a simple oil and its use as such is not approved. Mixtures of edible oils intended for salad purposes may be sold as "Salad Oil (a compound)" provided the names and proportionate amounts of the ingredients are plainly stated on the main label in the order of their predominance. Example:

First; weight or measure.
Second; brand or trade-mark (optional).
Third; name

Salad Oil (A Compound),
composed of
50% Cottonseed Oil,
30% Peanut Oil,
20% Sesame Oil.

Fourth; the true name and business address of the manufacturer.

PLASTER CURED HIDES.

The Oil and Color Trades Journal gives the following description of a process of preserving hides practised by the natives of British India: Immense quantities of the small hides from Indian cows and oxen are

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
 West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and 45th Streets
 East Side Market }
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

exported in various classes of "cures." Many of these are known as "plaster cures," the origin of the hides being identified by the various characteristics. For instance, kips may be styled Daccas, arsenics or Mehapores according to the style of preservation. Most of these hides are plastered on the flesh side with a saline white earth, which, by the way, is spread pretty liberally with a view to increasing the weight.

The salt used by the natives is a salt earth, and is so called by them. It is found extensively in the districts of Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, etc., and has no

doubt something to do with the localization of the hide-curing and kindred industries in these places. The procedure is as follows:

The salt earth is mixed into a very thin paste, and this is lightly brushed on the flesh side one day and the hide allowed to remain over night under cover. Next day, for the best hides, the same solution is again spread on the flesh side of the hide, and rubbed into it with a porous brick, and then, for legitimate salting, the hide is allowed to dry under cover. If for export the saltings may be three or four, and the hides are dried in the open, subject to the intense heat of the

sun, which accounts for the number of hides which fall to pieces in the soak pits.

The guileless Hindoo is an adept, too, at "doctoring" hides for export, and inferior and stale hides are treated specially for this purpose. Hindoo dealers strongly object to having a big stock of hides during the monsoon season, as they rapidly depreciate under the humid atmosphere. Analysis shows that salt or chlorides are almost absent from Dacca cure, and that the preservation is almost entirely due to the sodium sulphate they contain, this being the principal constituent.

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Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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THE CRUSHERS' MEETING

The emergency convention of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at New Orleans on Monday was unique. All entertainment features were omitted. Nobody came for a good time; it was a business meeting pure and simple, and the convention got down to business in short order. What the members came to talk about meant dollars and cents to them.

A complete report of the proceedings will be found in another part of this issue. This report carries its own comment. The shippers and steamship agents met face to face over the question of bad handling of export meal. Each accused the other of responsibility for losses and bad results. The blame appeared to be divided; it was apparent that there was the greatest necessity for reform

on both sides—on the part of shippers in better preparing and marking shipments, and on the part of steamship companies in the handling of the meal. Special Agent Benton's report and his description of the handling of meal by steamship employees showed, however, that the transportation companies have not given the cotton meal exporters a fair deal. It is up to the shippers hereafter to see that they get at least as fair treatment as the flour trade.

The selection of Albert G. Perkins of Memphis as successor to Mr. Benton as Special Agent of the Bureau of Manufactures abroad means that the good work started by Chief Carson will be carried on. Mr. Perkins was brought up in the cottonseed products trade, and if he cannot find out what needs to be found out abroad, then nobody can.

The Association "put it up" to the administration at Washington to give the cotton oil industry a little of its attention and interest in connection with the amending of Austria-Hungary's prohibitive tariff on American oil. The State Department should bestir itself and follow the example set by Chief Carson of the Bureau of Manufactures in recognizing the claims of a billion dollar industry to a share of the government's protection and good offices.

But above all and beyond all the cottonseed products trade itself must be alive and keep alive to its own interests. The Lord helps those that help themselves. If the trade is not willing to help itself, both in amending its own methods where necessary, and in compelling others to amend theirs where they need amending, it cannot expect to prosper as the merits of its products should cause it to prosper. This special convention will have achieved its object if it inaugurates an era of reform all around.

MEAT PACKING PROFITS

Figures from a recent government census of the slaughtering and meat packing industry in the United States have been printed and commented on very generally during the past week by the press of the country. These figures were published in the columns of The National Provisioner as long ago as April, 1906, but they are worth referring to again, in view of renewed talk of government prosecution of the meat packers—because meat prices are high, forsooth!

The census figures, which have just been issued in the form of a printed bulletin by the Census Bureau, show that the value of the products of the slaughtering and meat packing industry in the calendar year 1904 was \$913,914,624, while the cost of materials and wages paid amounted to \$846,183,941. This left a profit margin of \$67,730,683, or only 8 per cent. profit on cost.

These figures do not take into consideration general operating expenses, wear and tear and all of the other cost charges which enter into the packinghouse business. If these were added to the cost of materials and wages paid the margin of profit would be very considerably less than 8 per cent.

These figures are impressive, or would be if they were properly considered by those who are so ever ready to criticize the packers, and who base most of their enmity upon their belief that the packing business is as good as a gold mine. It is doubtful if any other commercial enterprise is conducted upon a similarly small margin of profit, and certainly none which produces perishable products can show such small returns.

The figures emphasize the fact, too, that if added burdens are placed upon the packers at any time the direct effect must be felt in the wholesale price of meats and must ultimately, of course, reach the consumer.

IT WAS MIND POISON

There is at least one state food commissioner who is not in sympathy with the "poison squad" ideas propagated by sensational newspapers. Food and Dairy Commissioner Wright of Iowa was reported in press dispatches as contemplating the formation of a "poison squad" for the conduct of food experiments, and was quoted as follows in connection with the alleged plan:

"Prof. Wiley only lost one of his poison squad by death, and I hope to be as fortunate. Everything is ready and I am now waiting for the applications of six young men of good health. They will be fed each day on some suspected foodstuff and we expect to proceed rapidly in classifying the foods as harmful and harmless. Some young men ought to be willing to give their lives for science and the good of the pure food cause."

The National Provisioner, commenting on this reported statement, took occasion to say that such talk was more poisonous than any food Commissioner Wright could feed his volunteers. Doubt was expressed that he ever made such a statement. It is pleasant to know that Commissioner Wright not only never said anything of the sort, but never contemplated anything of the kind, as the following letter will show:

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1907.

To The National Provisioner:

I have sent me a clipping from your issue of September 14th relating to an item from a Des Moines paper alleging that this department is to undertake a "poison squad" experiment.

I am quite chagrined that you have not understood that the whole matter is a "fake," originating in the mind of one of the reporters of a local yellow journal, and appearing wholly without my knowledge or consent.

Yours truly,

H. R. WRIGHT,
Commissioner.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

COTTON OIL BLEACHING.

A standard method for determining the bleaching capacity of a cottonseed oil is as follows:

Take 100 grams of the oil in question and take 10 test tubes and into each pour ten grams of the oil. Then heat the test tubes up to 175° to 180° F. by immersing in a bath of hot water. Into each test tube put varying quantities of fullers' earth, weighed accurately. Shake each test tube for five minutes and then filter the contents into a series of fresh tubes. Compare the colors of the bleached oil. That sample which shows white with the minimum addition of fullers' earth furnishes the figures for its capability of being bleached. Thus if 1 gm. of fullers' earth bleached 10 gm. of oil we have a standard for grading that oil and also have a ratio which will apply if we desire to bleach large quantities of the oil with no unnecessary amount of fullers' earth, which will taint the oil with the earthy taste and odor.

RECLAIMING OF RANCID OIL.

An invention claiming a process of reclaiming rancid cottonseed oil by means of ochre, hematite, or limonite (iron ores), consists of the following:

The ochre is pulverized to a fine powder and 10 per cent. of the amount to be used is mixed with sodium hydroxide or borax, the amount taken being equal to approximately 1 per cent. of the weight of oil to be treated. This mixture is added to the oil and the whole is agitated for 15 minutes. A saturated solution of salt or equal to twice the weight of the first mixture is added and the agitation continued for 15 minutes longer. The oil is then heated to 90° F., and the remaining portion of the ochre necessary to complete the refining is added. Again the solution is agitated for 15 minutes; then filtered through the filter press.

The objection to this process has been the loss in oil due to its absorption by the ochre. This may be overcome by extracting the residue in the filter press with carbon bisulphide or carbon tetrachloride.

STANDARDIZING FULLERS' EARTH.

It is essential in buying fullers' earth that the purchaser have some standard to guide him in his purchase. For this purpose the following is suggested:

Set aside a gallon or two of a particularly yellow oil, and be sure to always use portions of this same sample when testing the various samples of earth submitted. Take a known quantity of the oil, say 25 cc., and add 1 gm. of an earth known to be of the highest grade. Heat to 190 degrees F. and shake for five minutes; then filter. Do the same with another sample of the oil, only in this case add 3 gms. of the earth. This is continued

with, say, 5 gms., 7 gms., 10 gms. and 12 gms. of the earth, or until a series of color standards are obtained, ranging from a decidedly yellow oil down to an absolutely white oil. These serve as standards and should be mounted against a white background.

Now take the sample of earth in question and weigh out say 5 gms. and add it to 25 cc. of the oil at 190 degrees F. and shake for 5 minutes. Then compare with the standard colors. Let us say it approaches nearest to the 3 gm. standard color. Then its bleaching capacity is but three-fifths of the bleaching quality of the standard earth. This method will enable the buyer to get a clear idea of the quality of the earth offered to him for purchase.

METHOD FOR PURIFYING OIL.

Purification of oils by a new method is effected by centrifugal force in a drum of special construction revolving on a vertical axis. The impure oil is introduced through a central pipe, and falls on to a curved plate, the edge of which is within a conical chamber inside the drum. The upper edge of the cone extends above the level at which oil is introduced, while the lower part, connected with the wall of the drum, is perforated with a number of holes.

The liquid is thus forced in a continuous current through the most active centrifugal zone, and heavier solid impurities are arrested, while lighter solid particles are retained by a filter or sieve of suitable form. There is also a separation plate and pipe at the top or bottom of the drum for the continual removal of water, the curved pipe being introduced further into the drum when necessary. The purified oil leaves the drum through a tube near the top.

CORN OIL FOR SOAPMAKING.

Crude contains about 8 per cent. of oil which is practically confined to the germinating portion. The oil is always obtained by pressure. It has a pale golden yellow color and is nearly as unfreezable as linseed oil, as it does not solidify above 12 deg. C. Its specific gravity is 0.9215 at 75 deg. C. It consists of oleine, stearine and palmitine. It is an excellent illuminating oil, and is also very good for lubricating light machinery and for soap making. It is easily bleached by means of bichromate of potash, but care must be taken to bleach gently or the pleasant smell of the oil, which is one of its recommendations for soap making, will be lost. It makes good textile soaps, except for milling purposes, for which it is inferior to oleine. The darker oils, got by a second hot pressing, answer very well for soft soaps in combination always with tallows, but have not the agreeable odor of the cold pressed oil and do not saponify quite so easily.

COMPOSITION FOR DIPPING SHEEP.

One pound of mercuric chloride is dissolved in hot water and mixed with 8 ounces of sodium hydroxide also dissolved in water. The mixture is made up to a volume of one gallon, and a further quantity of sodium hydroxide or other alkali, or soap, fats and oils may be added. Any soluble mercuric salt may be employed in place of the chloride.

CEMENT FOR DRIVING BELTS.

The great demand for a really strong cement for leather driving belts has produced the following recipe: Shellac, 2 pounds; oil of turpentine, 2 pounds; unvulcanized rubber, 3 pounds; bisulphide of carbon, 20 pounds. Dissolve on the water bath. The surface to be united must be perfectly clean, and must be roughened and heated before applying the cement.

TREATMENT OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Cottonseed oil is pressed from the seeds of the cotton plant, *Gossypium herbaceum*, after the cotton itself has been removed. The seed and its cortex are cut through and parted by screening in a separator. The decorticated seed is then crushed for oil in the ordinary way by heating in iron kettles at 75 to 90 deg. C., and pressing in horsehair bags.

It has been found that the re-admixture of a portion of the separated hulls to the cooking meal increases the yield and enhances the quality of the oil produced. Decortication otherwise is particularly necessary for cottonseed, inasmuch as the oil cake left after expression of the oil is used for cattle feeding, a purpose for which it would be less fitted were all of the hulls suffered to remain. The content of oil in the decorticated seed is from 20 to 25 per cent.; the yield is about 15 to 20 per cent., and the oil cake retains about 10 per cent. or less.

The crude oil is dark, reddish brown to black in color, and must be refined for most purposes. It is settled until a slimy precipitate has deposited, then agitated with caustic alkali solution, and again allowed to settle. The sediment or "foots" is used for soap stock. If the oil is clarified with fullers' earth, and chilled below 12 deg. C., the palmitin and stearin crystallize, and are removed by cold pressing. This solid fat is called cottonseed stearin, and is used in making oleomargarine.

Refined cottonseed oil has a pale straw color to almost white, is without odor, and possesses a bland, nut-like taste. According to the United States Pharmacopoeia, which qualifies the oil's medicinalness, it has a specific gravity of 0.920 to 0.930. It has a slight tendency to dry, and is used as a substitute for olive oil in cooking, as a constituent of oleomargarine, for soap making, for mixing with some of the more expensive oils, and for making compound lards.

Packing House Supplies

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

EFFECTIVE COTTONSEED CLEANING.

The cottonseed crusher has been so often troubled with quantities of foreign material in his seed that he was not surprised when stones, glass, coal, iron, etc., made their presence felt by rendering his lintier saws unfit for use. His one remedy for this evil was to clean his seed before passing it to the linters. And here the ingenuity of machine designers has been brought into play. With the object of manufacturing a machine which would curtail labor, produce a better grade of linters and clean the seed thoroughly, the Foss Manufacturing Company of Springfield, O., set to work. The result is their well known "Scientific" cleaner. It is claimed to be the machine easiest to operate, the machine which stands the racket, the machine which takes the least power to operate. The "Scientific" shows by the results attained by its use, the care and thought expended on its design.

Besides the "Scientific" cleaner the Foss Company manufactures disc hullers, meal mills, hull beating separators, cake breakers and double shakers, all bearing the "Scientific" brand. This concern's machinery and equipment is used all over the South and has given the best of satisfaction everywhere.

NEW LOUISVILLE OIL REFINERY.

President J. J. Caffrey, of the Louisville Cotton Oil Company, of Louisville, Ky., writes The National Provisioner that his company has overcome the effects of the disastrous fire at the refinery on June 23. Indeed, the fire would appear to have been in the nature of a benefit, for the company has erected a new refinery, which is even larger and better equipped than was the one which was burned. The company is prepared to furnish from the new refinery all grades of cottonseed oil made by it heretofore, and on a larger scale than ever. The same special care, which has always been a characteristic of the company's practice, is taken to produce choice and uniform quality in every instance.

It is understood that the new and larger plant has given the greatest satisfaction in operation and that its increased capacity will be needed to take care of the enlarged business coming to the company. President Caffrey is one of the leaders in the refining business, as well as a veteran of the cotton oil industry, and his friends will be glad to learn of the happy results of last June's blaze.

NEW HYDRAULIC PRESS CATALOGUE.

The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, who are one of the oldest and largest manufacturers of hydraulic machinery in the world, have now in the course of preparation a new catalogue treating particularly of their hydraulic lard, grease and scrap curb presses for pressing lard, grease and tallow from scrap and cracklings, oil from fish, etc. Also tankage, garbage and fertilizer presses for use of packers, renderers, garbage refusers, fertilizer manufacturers, soap makers, provision dealers and large and small butchers doing a slaughtering business.

This catalogue they say will be the most complete one ever issued by any manufacturer of similar machinery, and will be sent free upon request. Their recently enlarged and modernly equipped plant is prepared to execute orders for hydraulic presses in the minimum time.

MONEY IN SAUER KRAUT BUSINESS.

Many butchers are realizing the fact that there is big profit in putting down sauer kraut. It is one of the simplest things to put down. All that is required is a good cutter to cut the kraut in long strings, without mashing it. Such a machine is manufactured by the John E. Smith's Sons Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.



THE BUFFALO KRAUT CUTTER.

Customers would prefer buying kraut if they knew their butcher put it down. They will then know it is pure and clean.

There is big profit in putting down kraut and the subject is worth looking into.

A good recipe for putting down kraut can be had from the above-named firm. Their machines are sold by all the butchers' supply houses. Prices are moderate.

SALES OF FRICK MACHINERY.

The following is a list of recent sales of the famous Eclipse refrigerating and ice-making machinery made by the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.:

L. Klinke, Alton, Ill., one 6-ton refrigerating compression side, to be erected at Alton, Ill.

Morris Ice Company, Jackson, Miss., one 50 ton ice-making plant, to be installed in ice factory at Jackson, Miss.

Bastrop Ice Company, Bastrop, La., one 10-ton ice plant, to be erected in ice factory at Bastrop, La.

People's Ice Company, Dallas, Texas, one 35-ton ice-making compression side, to be installed in ice factory at Dallas, Texas.

Consumers' Ice & Fuel Company, Laredo, Texas, one 20-ton ice-making plant, to be erected in ice factory at Laredo, Texas.

Toccoa Ice & Coal Co., Toccoa, Ga., one 12-ton ice plant, to be installed at Toccoa, Ga. J. M. Johnson, Tallulah, La., one 20-ton ice-making plant, to be erected in ice factory at Tallulah, La.

Cliff Ice & Cold Storage Co., Oak Cliff, Dallas, Texas, one 30-ton ice-making plant complete, to be installed in ice factory at Oak Cliff, Dallas, Texas.

National Ice & Cold Storage Company, San Francisco, Cal., one 25-ton ice plant complete, to be erected in ice factory at Riverside, Cal.

Pittsburg Provision & Packing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., one 100-ton refrigerating machine, to be installed in packing house at Allegheny, Pa.

Allegheny Brewing Co., Allegheny, Pa., one 30-ton refrigerating compression side, to be erected in brewery at Allegheny, Pa.

Compania Industrial y Explotadora de Maderas (S. A.), Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, one 20-ton ice-making plant and 50-ton brine cooling system, to be erected at Guaymas, Mexico.

FRED. W. WOLF MACHINERY SALES.

The following important sales of refrigerating machinery have recently been made by the Fred W. Wolf Co., of Chicago:

Reiland Packing Co., Grand Rapids, Wis., 25-ton refrigerating plant.

Jones Dairy Farm Co., Ft. Atkinson, Wis., 20-ton refrigerating plant.

Powers Mercantile Co., Minneapolis, Minn., 25-ton refrigerating plant.

Consumers Ice & Cold Storage Co., El Paso, Texas, 150-ton refrigerating machine and 30-ton freezing system.

Texas Refining Co., Greenville, Texas, 25-ton refrigerating machine and piping for tank.

Clinton Ice & Compress Co., Clinton, Okla., additional brine piping, condensers and fittings.

Marathon City Brewing Co., Marathon, Wis., large order direct expansion piping.

Hately Cold Storage Co., Chicago, 100-ton refrigerating plant, with brine piping, brine coolers and tank.

Piel Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y., 240-ton refrigerating plant.

Topeka Cold Storage Ice & Fuel Co., Topeka, Kansas, 100 ton refrigerating machine and high pressure slide.

Abbeville Ice, Laundry & Fuel Co., Abbeville, S. C., 15-ton ice plant.

Merchants' & Planters' Oil Co., Houston, Texas, 25-ton refrigerating machine.

Altus Ice & Fuel Co., Altus, Okla., 20-ton ice plant.

Longmont Ice & Cold Storage Co., Longmont, Colo., 15-ton ice plant.

Loveland Ice, Storage & Produce Co., Loveland, Colo., 40-ton machine and 15-ton ice plant.

Hope Ice & Coal Co., Hope, Ark., 75-ton refrigerating plant including 30-ton ice plant.

Merkel Light & Power Co., Merkel, Texas, 15-ton ice plant.

Consumers' Ice & Cold Storage Co., El Paso, Texas, 14 sections of condenser with pans, pump, etc.

E. Haby, Lampasas, Texas, 15-ton ice plant.

Texas & Pacific Coal Co., Thurber, Texas, ammonia condensers and distilling apparatus.

The Upper Peninsula Brewing Co., Marquette, Mich., direct expansion piping.

Polish Brewing Co., Stevens Point, Wis., 20-ton refrigerating plant.

Elgin National Brewery, Elgin, Ill., 12-ton refrigerating machine.

Mr. E. S. McKee, Holly, Colo., 20-ton refrigerating plant.

Hygeia Brewing Co., Passaic, N. J., direct expansion piping.

Messrs. R. F. Hodgins and V. Kaezyneki, Kansas City, Mo., 25-ton ice plant.

Want a good man? Watch page 48.

DIXON'S

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IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BAR-
GAINS WATCH PAGE 48.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hoopeston, Ill.—The Hoopeston Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$16,000 capital stock by L. A. Michels, Fred Park and Ralph Park.

Connellsville, Pa.—The West Penn Ice Company has been incorporated to manufacture ice, by Frank Husband, F. M. Husband, J. H. Miller and Thomas Tighe.

Mulvane, Kan.—The Mulvane Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$16,000 capital stock.

Mancos, Colo.—The Mancos Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by John White, George Walls and T. A. Fielding.

Seymour, Tex.—The Seymour Compress and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by T. H. Clark, W. A. Bennett, G. S. Whiteside and others.

Harriman, Tenn.—The Harriman Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by J. W. Crowder, C. P. Flangers, J. W. Ayers and S. C. Brown.

Milton, Ky.—S. E. Hampton and James Strother has organized a company with a capital stock of \$5,500 to establish a creamery.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Pine Bluff Sanitary Milk Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock. M. A. Hudson, president; J. W. Meeks, vice-president, and D. C. Bell, treasurer.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Long Island Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by S. Lanice, L. Erichson and M. Wolodarsky.

Springfield, Ill.—The Pruess Ice Company has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in ice, with \$5,000 capital stock, by A. Pruess, H. G. MacLellan and R. A. Koch.

ICE NOTES.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Van Buren ice plant is to be enlarged by the addition of a 60-ton ice machine.

Bethlehem, Pa.—Ruth's ice cream plant at this place was destroyed by fire on September 19, causing a loss of \$5,000.

Roseville, Cal.—An ice plant is to be erected here to have a capacity of 150 tons. The railroad entering this place is interested.

Columbia, Miss.—Grayson & Elder, of Biloxi, have been granted a franchise for the erection of an electric light and ice plant. The ice plant will have a capacity of 20 tons.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John Wanamaker has sold to Morgenthaler Brothers & Company property on Market street, including a two-story ice manufacturing plant.

Vermillion, S. D.—The ice house belonging



to E. E. Collins was burned on September 17, with a loss of \$2,000.

Bakersfield, Cal.—The Rosedale Creamery was destroyed by fire on September 22. Loss, \$7,500.

Cleveland, O.—The Independent Ice Company has let the contract for the erection of an addition to its plant.

Grand Island, Neb.—The Fairmount Creamery Company, of Omaha, will shortly commence the erection of a three-story building 132 feet square, which will be used to manufacture butter, ice cream and condensed milk, and for cold storage. About \$50,000 will be expended.

Parsons, Kan.—The directors of the Parsons Crystal Ice Company at a meeting held recently have decided to proceed at once upon the work of enlarging their ice plant.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Union Ice Company has awarded the contract for the erection of its new storage building at Alameda and Industrial streets. It is to cost \$28,000.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The new refrigerating plant of the Hygeia Ice Company is nearing completion. The building is of reinforced concrete, 100 x 70 feet and five stories high.

Edmonton, Alberta.—The ice and refrigerating plant of Joseph Sehrsdoerfer was damaged by fire on September 25, to the extent of \$2,500.

Beecher, Ill.—The State Line Creamery Company's plant was destroyed by fire on September 14, causing a loss of \$3,000.

Mobile, Ala.—The Wernacker Ice and Fuel Company has broken ground at Mary's lane and Old Canal street, for its additional warehouse and ice plant.

Berkley, Va.—The Berkley Ice Company will replace its ice plant recently destroyed by fire, with a new 50-ton plant.

Berlin, Md.—This city contemplates the establishment of an ice plant.

Cuern, Tex.—The City Ice Company will expend about \$12,000 in erecting and equipping a 12-ton ice plant.

Dayton, Tenn.—The erection of a 6-ton ice plant, to be run in connection with electric light plant, is contemplated by the Rhea County Electric Light Company.

Hennepsey, O. T.—The Hennepsey Electric Light, Power and Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

Magnolia, Ark.—The recently burned plant of the Magnolia Ice and Electric Company will be rebuilt.

Paducah, Ky.—The Paducah Brewery Company has awarded the contract for the proposed ice and refrigerating plant. The plant will have a capacity of 150 tons and will cost around \$60,000.

Laurensville, N. J.—A. G. Hullfish wants prices on a four or five-ton ice plant.

Lincoln, Neb.—The ice plant of the Lincoln Ice and Cold Storage Company was destroyed by fire on September 23, causing a loss of \$10,000.



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CATALOGS

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURED ICE.

The federal Census Bureau has just issued in complete form a bulletin giving the results of the census of 1905 as covering the manufacture of ice in the United States. These figures were published by The National Provisioner last year, when first announced, but are given again in the form of the bulletin prepared under the direction of Hugh B. Meloy, of the Census Office.

The manufacture of ice is a comparatively new industry, and its growth has been remarkable. In 1870 the industry had hardly made a beginning. But in the thirty-five years from 1870 to 1905 the number of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of ice for sale increased from 4 to 1,320; their combined capital, from \$434,000 to \$66,592,001; the average number of wage earners, from 97 to 10,101; the wages paid, from \$40,600 to \$5,549,162; the cost of materials, from \$82,165 to \$6,011,325; and the value of products, from \$258,250 to \$23,790,045. These figures show that the industry has now passed far beyond the experimental stage.

It has gained a foothold in fact in every state and territory except Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, all of which states are well located for the production of natural ice. Even in these states, however, although no establishments are engaged primarily in the manufacture of ice for sale, the refrigeration process is used in cold-storage warehouses.

The leading states according to the number of establishments were Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana, New York, California, and Missouri. According to the quantity of ice produced, however, the leading states were Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Texas, Missouri, California, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois and New Jersey.

Among the cities having a population of 20,000 and over in 1900, New York ranked first in the number of tons of manufactured ice reported at the census of 1905. Philadelphia, Pa., ranked second; St. Louis, Mo., third; Baltimore, Md., fourth, and New Orleans, La., fifth. The figures for cities, when compared with those for the states in which the cities lie, show that the manufacture of ice is largely an urban industry.

Of the materials used the most important was fuel, which cost \$4,365,316, or 72.6 per cent. of the total for all materials. In comparison the ammonia used as a refrigerant was inexpensive, costing only \$613,138, or 10.2 per cent. of the total.

At the census of 1905 the establishments reported a production of 7,199,448 tons of manufactured ice, with a total value of \$22,450,503. This represents an increase over the



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We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

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census of 1900 of 67.6 per cent. in quantity and 68.8 per cent. in value. The close identity of these percentages would seem to indicate that the wholesale price of ice has not advanced much in the interval.

All but 503,659 tons of this product was can ice, because the fundamental principles governing the elimination of foreign substances in the manufacture of plate ice have only recently been discovered. It is now said, however, that all the objectional features of plate ice have been eliminated by the perfected process, and that a pure crystal plate ice is now being produced at the minimum cost of 50 cents a ton.

GERMAN REFRIGERATED BEER SHIPS.

The Dresdener Anzeiger describes the new boats that are used to carry Bohemian beer into the interior of Germany and thence to the coast for shipment abroad. It is the culmination of many futile efforts to carry the beer long distances without loss of value for want of apparatus to maintain the required temperature. The new boats, provided by the United Elbe Shipping Companies, which are painted a brilliant white, are supplied with refrigerating apparatus similar to that installed in ocean steamers, and a temperature of about 45 deg. F., which ensures no harm to the beer, can be maintained.

Each vessel carries a Linde carbonic acid machine, which is driven by a 10 h. p. gas engine. The vaporized CO₂ by means of a

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Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
Indianapolis, Central Transfer & Storage Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. O. Schapper.
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St. Louis, 20 So. Main St., Geo. T. Matthews & Co.
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Omaha, American Transfer Co.
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Park Bldg., St. Rino W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter R. McGuire & Son.

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Corkboard—the most efficient insulator—non-absorbent.

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Insulation Department, PITTSBURGH, PA.

long system of pipes, which are carried through the whole of the vessel, absorbs the heat, and keeps the air quite cool. The walls of the store rooms are carefully insulated with cork slabs. Tests carried out in the yard of the Dresden Engine Works and Shipbuilding Company answered all expectations, for the required temperature of 45 deg. F. was easily kept to. Twelve of these vessels have been ordered from this company, and some have already been delivered. Each vessel can carry 1,050 casks of thirty-seven gallons each.

SALT PRODUCTION IN THIS COUNTRY.

The Census Bureau at Washington has issued in bulletin form the results of its census of 1905 of the salt industry, prepared by Charles E. Munroe, professor of chemistry in George Washington University. The establishments classified under the heading "salt" are those only in which salt is the final product. At the census of 1905 they numbered 146, and had a combined capital of \$25,586,282. They employed, on the average, 4,666 wage-earners, paid \$2,066,390 in wages, consumed materials costing \$4,166,137, and manufactured products valued at \$9,437,662.

At the censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1905, New York, Michigan and Kansas have stood at the head of the list of salt producing states. Of the total production of the United States for 1905, these three states supplied 60.9 per cent. Saginaw, Mich., probably produces salt at a lower cost than any other place in the country, because there the great lumber interests supply as fuel, sawdust and lumber offal, which though utilized as far as possible for

other purposes, remain in enormous quantities, and if not burned must be removed at considerable expense.

Of the materials used in the production of salt the most expensive is fuel. At the census of 1905 this item was reported as costing \$1,355,880. Cooperage stock, which was second in importance, cost \$1,176,182, while barrels, bags, and sacks cost \$1,150,327.

The total production of salt, including that manufactured by establishments engaged primarily in some other industry, was 17,153,615 barrels, valued at \$9,334,998. The value per barrel in 1905 was thus \$0.544, as compared with \$0.520 in 1900 and \$0.523 in 1890. In addition to the salt, the establishments produced 261,665 pounds of bromine, valued at \$72,584, and other products valued at \$38,495.

When due allowance is made for the exportation and importation of salt during the calendar year 1904, it is found that the domestic consumption of salt in that year was 5,103,927,360 pounds. Based upon the estimated population of 1904, the per capita consumption of salt was, then, 62.7 pounds. This represents a decided increase over former censuses, the per capita consumption being 60.5 for 1900, 54.1 for 1890, and 52.3 for 1880.

KOLA AS A MEAT PRESERVER.

Consul F. Van Dyne, writing from Kingston, Jamaica, states that the kola nut is used by the natives for rendering tainted meats edible. The nut contains starch, a ferment called kolazym, caffeine and theobromine. Its property of arresting decay is probably due to the antiseptic properties of the theo-

bromine and caffeine. However, it is possible that the kolazym sets up a fermentation which utterly destroys the putrefactive bacteria.



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WE LEAD THE WORLD in excellence of manufacture of this class of machinery.

Our machines are stronger in all working parts, simpler in construction, more efficient in action, cheaper in cost (efficiency considered) than any ammonia compressor on the market.

The essential features of all ammonia compressors are, durability of working parts, efficiency and simplicity of valve construction, and freedom from complications.

We stand ready to guarantee that our COMPRESSOR VALVE, which is a valve and safety head combined, HAS GREATER EFFICIENCY, with the same amount of power expended, THAN ANY VALVE ON THE MARKET.

The Brunswick Condenser has fifty per cent. fewer joints to keep tight. Twenty-five per cent. more condensing power, and (considering efficiency), is very much cheaper than any other make.

Write for detailed drawings of our valves, compressors, condensers, etc., and COMPARE THEM WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

We guarantee every claim we make. We invite a most searching investigation, and finally, we guarantee every plant we install.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Turn to Stronger Prices—Increased Export Demands for Lard—Larger, More General Home Demands—Slight Sympathy Only With Grain Markets—Higher Prices for Both Wheat and Corn—Marked Injury to Corn Crop by Recent Frosts—Average Marketing of Hogs, But Some Falling Off in Their Weight.

There was quite a good foreign demand early in the week for lard for near deliveries at the inside prices then prevailing. An advancing tendency subsequently for the product somewhat modified the export inquiry for it.

Nevertheless the interest on the part of the foreign markets in buying the lard had been of a more important order than in some time and it was an encouraging feature for the entire position of the products market.

The foreign demands for prompt and future deliveries usually come somewhat before this period of the fall season, while they are rather less than usually had at this time.

The late developments of the corn crop possibly interfere this season somewhat with the ordinary interest in future deliveries of the hog products in the determination of buyers to await possible effects of the corn crop, with the consequent prices for the grain upon the early or regular marketing of hog supplies.

The record of the export movement of lard while it was fairly large for last week, or about 34,200 tcs., yet it was about 15,000 tcs. under the corresponding week of the previous year. From November 1 the ex-

ports of the lard are about 119,000 tcs. less than they were in the previous year, same time.

But from this alone the exports of the lard, as well as meats, should be more important than they had been for the summer and early fall season. The buying that has been done within the last few days should soon be shown in the export figures, together with the consignments direct, which latter are likely to be of an increased order.

The position of the hog products market seems to rest more upon the developments of cash demands.

The point that the corn crop has been possibly slightly further lessened by the cold weather in a few sections and that the prices of the grain were advanced on the receipt of the news did not wake up speculators in the hog products.

Indeed, however buoyantly the frost news has been handled for grain markets, there is a good deal of doubt that the corn crop has been injured in the degree that some trade sources assume it has been. Moreover, our opinion is that the cold weather has been a benefit to the corn crop where it had matured as in many sections of the country.

But as concerns the hog products in their direct features, it is a question, seemingly, for the near future as to whether the foreign markets will follow advanced prices for lard and meats, or as to whether their recent showing of life in buying them is restricted to the recent easier trading basis. There are some trade claims that the early in the week export business represents only temporary interest of foreign markets and

that with the satisfaction of the demands at the relatively easier prices than those that were subsequently held much more caution was exercised by buyers.

If speculation in the hog products is not aroused by sensitive grain markets to frost news, it would follow that there would be a good deal of cyphering as to the effect of possibly increased hog supplies through a lessened corn crop and its full prices.

The belief would be in some trade sources that if the corn crop is further injured, with the consequent effect of prices for the grain more in the seller's favor, that the hog supplies would be marketed freely by farmers and not held as ordinarily for prolonged feeding; therefore that a shortened corn crop would not be a particular advantage to hog products markets, as to their prices, until the hog supplies were shortened in a late period of the season.

The relative positions of the corn and hog products markets were striking at times through the week and as they are outlined. As an instance, in Wednesday's trading in corn the prices for it were advanced fully 1½ on the showing of the weather map, but the hog products prices were only slightly improved. The new crop options of the hog products were subsequently sold down to the trading basis of the day before. Again on Thursday the grain prices were strong and the hog products prices were easy.

It will be observed that the cash demands for the hog products are considered of most significance for the near future trading in them because of the improbability of material animation to speculation, and that it

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
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Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE
REFINED
LARD



is seemingly necessary for prolonged export interest to support prices.

The home demands are liberal; from the south and southwest and eastern markets generally.

The hog supplies at the western packing centres are now showing some loss of weight as compared with those of several weeks before, but they are about in weight as they were at this time last year, and five to seven pounds heavier average weight than at this time two years ago. The theory would be that if there is any very marked increase in the hog supplies in the near future that their average weight would be diminishing, and that there would be shown a desire to market the grain supplies at their current full prices rather than feed them freely.

The lard product should stand fairly secure at around current prices from the rate of consumption of the lard, the necessary full prices for the competing products on the cost of raw materials, as well as from the cost of hog supplies.

There is no question but that the consumption of the compounds at their closer than usual price with that of pure lard is up to an ordinary volume, but there is, as well, more than usual home demand for pure lard.

The prices of the compounds have been necessarily strengthened within a few days by the firm cost of cottonseed oil and a half cent higher price for oleo stearine, with the latter product now selling on the eastern markets at 9c.

Moreover it is improbable that the compound makers will be able to get cottonseed oil materially cheaper than it is in the near future.

The cottonseed oil mills are having trouble in getting seed supplies at high prices, and they are unwilling to sell the crude oil.

As it seems now there will be prompt use for all of the cottonseed oil that can be produced this side of December.

There should be no question but that the cotton crop prospects are now of a fine order and that there is every probability of a from thirteen million to thirteen five hundred bale yield, with absence of a tropical storm. With a materializing of a cotton crop of that proportion there should be plenty of cottonseed and cottonseed oil for the new season throughout, although that it is likely to be a later period in it than ordinarily for an ample supply of the cottonseed oil, or prices for it upon a more reasonable basis than will rule intermediately.

It strikes us that two weeks more of ordinary weather would assure a cotton crop as now estimated of it, and that an unusually late favorable fall season could make a cotton crop large enough for all wants of its products.

In New York there is moderate export trading at generally firmer prices. Sales of 275 bbls. mess at \$17.25@18; 400 bbls. short clear at \$16.75@17.50; 125 bbls. family at \$19. Western steam lard has a very good export demand and at higher prices; quoted at \$9.15. City steam lard is closely bought up at stronger prices. Sales of 250 tcs., closing at \$8.87½. Compound lard is in more active demand and at firmer prices; car lots quoted at \$8.87½ for car lots. In city meats there are improved demands, with prices rather generally more in the seller's favor; loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 11¼@11½c.; 14 lbs. average, at 10¼@11c.; 10 lbs. average at 12c.; smoking bellies at 12½c. Loose pickled shoulders at 8½c. Loose pickled hams at 12@13c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports. Last week, 3,116 bbls. pork, 9,600,064 lbs. meats, 13,685,712 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 3,187 bbls. pork, 8,896,965 lbs. meats, 19,551,309 lbs. lard.

From November 1, 1906, to September 21, 1907, 160,524 bbls. pork, 502,367,062 lbs. meats; 600,027,042 lbs. lard. From November 1, 1905, to September 22, 1906, 179,040 bbls. pork, 538,317,702 lbs. meats, 647,660,180 lbs. lard.

The decrease in the exports from November 1, this last season, as compared with the previous season same time is shown to be

equal to 3,703,200 lbs. pork, 35,950,639 lbs. meats, 47,633,138 lbs. lard.

The United Kingdom has taken of the exports since November 1, 45,628 bbls. pork (41,024 bbls. previous season), 421,237,753 pounds meats (431,495,531 lbs. previous season), 252,728,222 lbs. lard (259,237,862 lbs. previous season), and the Continent 20,505 bbls. pork (26,760 bbls. previous season), 65,191,542 lbs. meats (89,796,059 lbs. previous season), 258,140,674 lbs. lard (312,301,113 lbs. previous season).

BEEF.—English demands for tierced is better, while with moderate stocks prices are firmly held. City tierced extra India mess quoted at \$21@22. Barreled lots have improved demands, with prices well sustained and tending firmer. Quotations are for mess at \$10@10.50; packet at \$11.50@12; family at \$14@14.50.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, September 25, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 361,578 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 59,232 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 2,537 lbs.; Bristol, England, 15,305 lbs.; Coatzacoalcas, Mexico, 890 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 2,708 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 96,594 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 12,970 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 30,076 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 240,341 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 379,064 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 52,839 lbs.; Guantánamo, Cuba, 46,695 lbs.; Gamba Karleby, 28,900 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 37,175 lbs.; Hull, England, 274,117 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,191 lbs.; Havre, France, 137,874 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 55,404 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,308,060; London, England, 10,875 lbs.; Manchester, England, 34,894 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 19,400 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 15,912 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 14,717 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 116,980 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 23,414 lbs.; Sundsvall, Sweden, 30,215 lbs.; Wasa, Russia, 57,936 lbs.; Wiborg, 124,210 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 949,000 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 9,083 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 11,980 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 3,227 lbs.; Coatzacoalcas, Mexico, 1,149 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 3,014 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,287 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 3,104 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 5,857 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 6,041 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 1,844 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,913 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 827 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 153,720 lbs.; Guantánamo, Cuba, 13,083 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 3,014 lbs.; Hayti, 1,779 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 24,323 lbs.; Hull, England, 115,000 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 10,718 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,774 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 8,739 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng-

land, 537,176 lbs.; London, England, 90,086 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 1,872 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 3,426 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 15,028 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 1,626 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 11,728 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,500 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 11,254 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,891 lbs.

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended September 21, 1907, with comparative tables.

To—	Week Sept. 21, 1907.	Week Sept. 22, 1906.	From Nov. 1, '06, to Sept. 21, 1907.
	1907.	1906.	1907.
United Kingdom....	737	290	45,628
Continent.....	310	682	20,505
South and Cen. Am.	236	233	20,696
West Indies.....	1,676	1,688	61,302
Br. North Am. Col.	152	275	11,862
Other countries.....	5	19	531
Totals.....	3,116	3,187	160,524

To—	Week Sept. 21, 1907.	Week Sept. 22, 1906.	From Nov. 1, '06, to Sept. 21, 1907.
	1907.	1906.	1907.
United Kingdom....	6,766,805	6,425,080	421,237,753
Continent.....	2,510,778	2,352,360	65,191,542
South and Cen. Am.	31,950	15,975	3,796,606
West Indies.....	296,906	102,641	11,320,315
Br. North Am. Col.	2,625	—	129,050
Other countries.....	—	—	721,794
Totals.....	9,600,064	8,896,065	502,367,062

From—	Week Sept. 21, 1907.	Week Sept. 22, 1906.	From Nov. 1, '06, to Sept. 21, 1907.
	1907.	1906.	1907.
New York.....	2,008	3,725,375	4,668,550
Boston.....	239	1,535,500	2,069,067
Portland, Me.....	230	538,075	631,000
Philadelphia.....	—	72,658	1,965,925
Baltimore.....	—	29,900	1,534,423
Mobile.....	123	111,650	295,280
New Orleans.....	316	19,400	290,950
Montreal.....	200	2,472,525	1,977,500
Galveston.....	—	83,781	222,907
Totals.....	3,116	2,606,064	13,685,712

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OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, Per Ton.

Beef, per tierce..... 2/ 3/ 14c

Canned meats..... 10/ 15/ 14c

Oil Cake..... 8c 9c 14c

Bacon..... 10/ 15/ 14c

Lard, tierces..... 10/ 15/ 14c

Cheese..... 20/ 25/ 2M

Butter..... 25/ 30/ 2M

Tallow..... 10/ 15/ 14c

Pork, per barrel..... 1/6 2/6 14c

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, September 21, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake, Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Tallow.	Beef. Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard. Tcs. & Pkgs.
Victorian, Liverpool.....	72	225	—	—	534	400
Etruria, Liverpool.....	252	622	40	115	278	1930
Lucania, Liverpool.....	—	628	150	141	63	400
Celtic, Liverpool.....	1542	—	—	69	125	2325
*Minnetonka, London.....	109	—	—	20	25	2840
Teutonic, Southampton.....	194	—	—	—	—	254
*Philadelphia, Southampton.....	268	—	—	—	10	1575
*Columbia, Glasgow.....	643	—	100	—	162	100
Toronto, Hull.....	783	—	—	56	375	7069
President Lincoln, Hamburg.....	—	—	10	—	300	3828
Amerika, Hamburg.....	—	—	—	—	—	1000
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam.....	6822	235	—	188	25	505
Zeeland, Antwerp.....	5167	1340	30	95	330	607
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen.....	—	—	—	151	50	300
Barbarossa, Bremen.....	—	28	—	625	—	575
Mexico, Havre.....	810	—	—	—	35	75
La Gascogne, Havre.....	—	—	—	—	100	450
La Provence, Havre.....	40	125	—	—	50	625
Heronspool, Havre.....	60	75	—	—	—	—
Neckar, Mediterranean.....	—	120	—	—	—	18
Lazio, Mediterranean.....	—	55	—	—	—	18
Clan McIntyre, South Africa.....	—	—	—	—	—	35
Total.....	12899	446	6617	248	745	904
Last week.....	22338	489	7798	1000	844	792
Same time in 1906.....	12833	1404	8192	2445	729	1007
Butter, 3,825 pkgs. *Cargo estimated by steamship company.	—	—	—	—	561	3336
	—	—	—	—	792	3930
	—	—	—	—	524	5760
	—	—	—	—	—	38772

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The London sales on Wednesday showed by our cable one shilling lower prices, with 2,250 casks offered with one-quarter of it sold, and by another cable 1s. 6d. lower prices, with 2,160 casks offered and 625 casks sold.

The continued depression in the English markets it is thought in this country is more as an outcome of manipulation and that there had been considerable "short" selling there.

There does not appear to be material increase in the arrivals of the tallow upon the English markets to account for weakness upon them.

There is no question but that the depression in the foreign markets had a bad effect upon the markets in this country. New York City hoghead tallow was sold on Wednesday after the receipt of the London cable at 6c. for 450 hogheads to our local soap makers, and for 60 hogheads on western account, and which was a decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ c. Earlier in the week sale of 50 hogheads city at $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

Up to Wednesday, for a few days, the tallow markets in this country, east and west, had been getting in good shape from some slackness they had before. The western soapmakers had been buying up the surplus supplies at firm prices and our eastern soapmakers were becoming interested, as they usually are in September, in negotiating for supplies. Indeed even now prime tallow over the west is rather scarce and better supported in price than the other qualities.

But in the remaining half of the week it was possible to get the soapmakers buying only by concessions of about $\frac{1}{8}$ c. in prices on the under grades of the tallow. Full, free buying was not permitted because sellers were not altogether willing to make that concession.

City tallow, in tierces, special for export, quoted at $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

The weekly contract deliveries of New York City hoghead tallow will be made at 6c.

The country made tallow does not arrive in particularly full volume. There have been sales for the week of 280,000 lbs. at $\frac{1}{8}$ c. for ordinary to $\frac{1}{8}$ c. for prime and special lots of it up to $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

The city edible tallow, government inspected, is hard to buy except at higher prices, and it is quoted at $\frac{1}{8}$ c. The make of the edible tallow is naturally light on account of the high price for the No. 3 grade oleo oil, which is quoted at $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

It seems singular that the tallow market is the weakest of all markets in the line of soap materials, or of other fat products. Most everything else for the week has had increased demands and at firm prices.

Even the lard market made a spurt to better prices on increased export demands, and

cottonseed oil does not weaken in price despite prospects of a large cotton crop. Besides, the corn crop is a short one, and the grain is at radically high prices.

The trading in manufactured goods is of a fairly healthy order, and the consumption of the raw materials for their make is of a normal order.

But the soapmakers, so long as there is weakness in the foreign markets for the tallow itself, probably feel that the supplies of it in this country will depend more than usual upon their own wants; therefore they refrain from urgency in taking them.

Besides it is quite probable that the soapmakers are looking for an increased or early marketing of cattle supplies and freer productions of tallow, on the theory that with the high prices of feedstuffs the live stock supplies of the country will be hastened to market.

But it is clear that just now beef fat supplies are not plenty, as shown, in part, by the higher prices for oleo oil, oleo stearine and edible tallow.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market went up this week in New York to 9c. and in Chicago to 9c. asked.

The advance in New York is a clean $\frac{3}{4}$ c. from prices that prevailed two weeks since, and as it has been occasioned by competitive demands of compound makers for supplies, or more general buying, with the reduced supplies in pressers' hands.

Besides that the compound makers have been compelled to buy the stearine by an increased demand for the compounds.

It does not seem to make especial difference in the vitality of the trading in the compounds that they are closer than usual the price of pure lard. The compounds are wanted, and there is rather more than the ordinary business in them, as well that pure lard has a freer consumption than usual on home account. The compound lard is now $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

Sales for the week of the stearine in New York are 75,000 lbs. at 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ -16c.; 50,000 lbs. at $\frac{1}{8}$ c., 75,000 lbs. at $\frac{1}{8}$ c. and a sale at 9c. (Continued on page 40.)

OLEO OIL.—The market shows very moderate supplies, after a liberal consumption, and a disposition to ask a further florin advance in prices. Rotterdam quotes at 57 florins, New York quotes at $\frac{1}{8}$ c. for the first grade, $\frac{1}{8}$ c. for the second grade, and $\frac{1}{8}$ c. for the third grade.

GREASE.—There has been little improvement to the foreign demands. But the soapmakers have been rather freer buyers. The pressers are doing little on account of the slow sale for oil. Quotations: Yellow at $\frac{1}{8}$ c.; house at $\frac{1}{8}$ c.; bone at $\frac{1}{8}$ c. 5-16c.; "A" white at $\frac{1}{8}$ c.; "B" white at $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

LARD STEARINE.—The city made would be hard to buy under $\frac{1}{8}$ c., but there are occasional sales of out of town made at irregular and easy prices.

GREASE STEARINE.—Very moderate offerings of supplies and barely steady prices. Yellow at $\frac{1}{8}$ c.; white at $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Wholly nominal situation of prices pending offerings of new crop supplies.

LARD OIL.—Manufacturers are readier buyers of small lots and at well sustained prices. Prime quoted at 73@74c.

CORN OIL.—There is still an irregular market with moderately active demands. Car lots quoted at \$5.50@5.75, and jobbing quantities at \$5.75@5.85.

PALM OIL.—Light offerings of supplies at the late change in prices. Prime red at $\frac{1}{8}$ c. Lagos at $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There are increased jobbing demands and fairly steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test at 90c.; 30 test at 80c.; 40 test at 70c.; prime at 60c.; dark at 50c.

COCOANUT OIL.—There is increased consumption at the late reduction in prices. The foreign markets are somewhat firmer and this tends to a little more regular feeling as to trading in this country. Ceylon is quoted at $\frac{1}{8}$ c. on the spot, and $\frac{1}{8}$ c. for shipments. Cochin at 9@ $\frac{1}{8}$ c. for spot and $\frac{1}{8}$ c. for shipments.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

LARD.—Algoa Bay, Africa, 36,880 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 616,092 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 8,000 lbs.; Aarhus, Norway, 14,496 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 330 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 42,150 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 12-141 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 2,860 lbs.; Bahia, Brazil, 128,000 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 24,626 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 11,980 lbs.; Cuidad Bolivar, Venezuela, 18,644 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 30,528 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 24,000 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 2,600 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 63,000 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 62,282 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 111,616 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 5,400 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 2,750 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 86,567 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 7,360 lbs.; Granada, W. I., 2,480 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 488,920 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 3,300 lbs.; Guantnamo, Cuba, 36,970 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 33,006 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 5,300 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 21,700 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 102,823 lbs.; Hull, England, 337,175 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,389 lbs.; Havre, France, 206,837 lbs.; Hayti, 27,793 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 176,311 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 34,896 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 10,000 lbs.; Kiel, Germany, 11,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 10,509 lbs.; Koenigsburg, Germany, 176,135 lbs.;

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PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 42 tcs.; Barbados, W. I., 113 bbls.; Coatzacoalos, Mexico, 12 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 82 bbls., 60 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 13 bbls., 9,911 lbs.; Hull, England, 225 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 296 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 10 bbls.; London, England, 20 bbls.; Nassau, Bahama, 59 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 10 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 43 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 41 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 208 bbls., 40 tcs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, September 25, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 149 tcs., 269 bbls.; Amsterdam, Holland, 10 bbls.; Barcelona, Spain, 18 tcs.; Barbados, W. I., 91 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 649 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 25 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 78 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 62 bbls.; 46,647 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 100 tcs., 53,710 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 213 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 bbls.; Coatzacoalos, Mexico, 12 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 122 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 125 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 20 bbls.; Hull, England, 15 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 8 bbls., 13,046 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 10 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 107 bbls., 89 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 2,686,439 lbs., 121 tcs., 100 bbls.; London, England, 222,400 lbs., 45 tcs.; Newcastle, England, 100 tcs., 10 bbls.; Nassau, Bahama, 32 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 13 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 77 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 20 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 108 bbls.; Stavanger, Norway, 50 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 18 bbls.; Southampton, England, 1,829,313 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 103 bbls., 133 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 345 tcs.;

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Aalesund, Norway, 35 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 500 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 420 tcs., 50,000 gals.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 540 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 70 tcs.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 820 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 350 tcs.; London, England, 400 tcs.; Messina, Sicily, 40 tcs.; Manchester, England, 250 tcs.; Piræus, 50 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,805 tcs.; Salonica, 15 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 105 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 130 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 175 tcs.; Southampton, England, 150 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,520 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,230 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 1,600 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 7,520 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,235 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 8,682 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,500 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,250 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 3,950 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 35,970 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 28,478 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 22,920 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 78,920 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 3,956 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 81,479 lbs.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Sept. 26, 1907.—As anticipated the market had held steady during the past week, September is still around 54c. The later deliveries have advanced about 1/4c. on account of the tremendous buying by Europe. We estimate that during the past week Europe has bought in this market 50,000 barrels of oil. That we have not had more of an advance in view of such heavy buying is rather a weak feature.

Crude oil is being offered more freely the last three days. Altogether the situation does not look as strong as it did last week, and we may have a somewhat easier market next week.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 54c.; October, 51 1/4c. bid, 52c. asked; November, 45 1/4c. bid, 46c. asked; December, 42 1/4c. sales; January, 41 1/2c. sales; March, 41 1/4c. sales. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 58c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 48c.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Dallas, Tex., Sept. 26.—Some better inquiry for prime crude oil for immediate shipment at 41c.; October, 39@40c.; November, nominal. Choice cottonseed meal, October, \$28 f. o. b. Galveston. Choice cake, loose, \$25.75@26, Galveston.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
New Orleans, La., Sept. 26.—Prime crude oil for immediate and prompt shipment is steady at 42c.; first half of October, Valley, 39c.; expect increased offerings in the near future. A very small quantity is sold ahead. Cake and meal are unchanged; \$27.50, long ton, ship's side. Hulls are lower at \$6.50, delivered here.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 26.—Prompt crude oil, 39c.; October, 37c.; November, 34c.; December, 33c. Trading is only in the October deliveries; balance neglected. Meal is dull at \$23.75 at Atlanta. Hulls, \$7 loose at Atlanta.

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 26.—Crude oil September, 42 1/4c.; early October, 39c.; October, 37 1/4c. Little trading. Meal is dull. Hulls about \$6 f. o. b. at mills.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: W. Dowdeswell, E. Schleipers, London; J. S. Goodspeed, Houston, Tex.; Frank B. Howard, Richard A. Hale, H. A. Goodrich, J. C. Hecking, Utica; Jos. L. Young, Jr., Norfolk; R. E. Hughes, Cincinnati; W. S. Gear, Montreal.

Proposed for membership: John Walsh, Stephen D. Riddle.

Membership quoted at about \$350.

ARGENTINE MEAT EXPORTS.

For the eight months ending with August, 1907, exports of meat and animal products from Argentina were as follows: Frozen beef, 82,907 tons; frozen mutton, 42,166 tons; hides, 47,081 tons; wool, 105,096 tons.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Buoyant Undertone, Especially for Deliveries This Side of December—Reluctant Selling of Crude by the Mills and Consequent Higher Prices for Refined at the Seaboard—Expected Only Moderate Surplus of Supplies of Refined This Side of December—Continued High Prices for Seed Offerings—Steady Export Demands for Early and Late Deliveries for Prime and Edible Qualities—Increasing Demand From Home Compound Makers.

The situation of the seaboard markets is a firm one for the refined oil, particularly for the near deliveries of it, although the prices vary a little on reports concerning the cotton crop, with the sympathetic effect from new crop options.

There is no prospect of a surplus supply of material consequence of the refined oil on the seaboard market for several weeks to come. On the basis of the supply position and the ordinary demands there would be no reason why the deliveries this side of December should not rule essentially in the sellers' favor, although that they may be occasionally slightly modified in price in sympathy with a possible tone on new crop options from cotton crop prospects.

On the other hand, if there should be a scare from frost reports over the cotton belt it would be easy further to stimulate prices. Traders now are essentially taking the chances of the cotton crop.

The sensitiveness of the market to weather news was apparent in Wednesday's trading when after a tone of it slightly more in favor of buyers there was a coming around to decided firmness through the possibility that the cool wave which was working down from the west would extend to a few sections south.

And some rather cool weather did get to some points south, although there was no material damage from frost anywhere.

As the first of the Gulf of Mexico storms, for the fall season, always apprehended for this time, has passed over without doing material damage to the new crops except in a few sections of the corn belt, the traders feel that they have some days ahead for further developments of the crops before another of the violent storms is likely to spread itself.

Indeed at this writing the weather is getting warmer in the northwest and encouraging the thought that there is a breathing spell ahead, and that fears of cotton crop damage, at least for a few days, may be done away with.

But however favorable the cotton crop prospects are, the probabilities of obtaining full supplies of seed right away are not encouraging.

The prices of seed are held too high for expectations that the mills will buy at all freely. Therefore that the mills are not likely to be active producers of the oil at once, but that they are likely, in some degree, to wait until the magnitude of the cotton crop is shown, with the consequent effort to sell the seed supplies, whereby there would be hopes of getting the seed at more reasonable prices.

As some of the mills are busy in meeting contract deliveries of crude oil they sold some time since for September and October deliveries, and that the productions otherwise of the oil are moderate on account of the high prices for seed, as well as from the lateness of offerings of the general seed supplies, there is little hope of much refined oil at the seaboard market in the near future outside of that which had been sold ahead.

Some of the mills are trying to settle contracts for the crude oil, if satisfactory to the buyers, rather than meet the strained seed prices for productions of it.

The indisposition of the mills to further sell the crude oil at once is nearly as marked this week as it was in the previous week in most sections of the south, although we think that here and there over the south, particularly in Texas, there has been a little desire on the part of the mills to accept a few urgent bids from the compound makers, and from a few other home trade sources that need the early deliveries.

It may be said that the compound makers are not anxious to contract materially ahead for cotton seed oil supplies, or more particularly for deliveries from January along, but would rather wait to see the outcome of the cotton crop and the possible extent of the season's oil production. Although that they are compelled to figure, on account of an increased business in the compound, in the nearer month, or as indicated on needs for deliveries this side of January.

The scarcity of crude oil for prompt delivery is shown in the full bidding prices for it, which at one time this week were as high as 42c. and reported up to 43c. for prompt, and as this would mean equal to an October delivery of the refined oil at the seaboard, it would show that the October delivery of the refined in New York is upon a lower basis than the crude oil, only, however, if those prices should count for a comparison. Of course, any such prices for crude oil would be a somewhat arbitrary one on the supply position. Yet it was likely that October crude could not be bought in material degree under 39@40c., and some deliveries of October prompt at 40c., or that November could be had under 34c. Some of

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the mills decline to sell practically at any possible market price for the present.

The situation of the crude oil market as it is outlined in the unwillingness to sell and high prices for it, bolsters the prices for the deliveries of the refined in New York for those this side of December.

The entire market for deliveries of refined beyond November are likely to at length fluctuate more upon cotton crop news, however strong and confident it is now. It is impossible now to gauge beyond the near future, which looks decidedly in favor of sellers.

In other words, the position of the cotton seed oil market after the pressure of demand for the small supplies is over will depend wholly upon the outcome of the cotton crop and seed supplies.

There is not believed to be now a material "short" interest in the refined in New York for September delivery, as it was probably well protected last week and the week before.

It is doubtful if there is a material "short" interest in either the October or November deliveries of the refined in New York. It has seemed that where the selling has been done latterly in these early deliveries of the refined in New York that they were not "short" sales, but sales of refined here against old or new buying of crude of the mills.

It seems to be essentially a "long" market in New York, although it is conceded that the outturn of the cotton crop is apt to determine the entire future position of the oil market, more particularly for deliveries after November, and that speculation in it on the "long" side, or for that matter, the "short" side, is intermediately more a chance situation than would be the case two or three weeks from now, when the extent of the cotton crop would be of a more decided order.

But there is some trade reasoning on the lines that as new crop oil, or deliveries from December to March is cheap, as it is offered at present, by comparison with the full prices made last year, and that as buyers had got used to the high prices of last year, while the consumption then of the oil was not abated by the home compound makers or foreign markets, that as the lower prices now quoted for the late deliveries there would likely be a consumption large enough to take up any possible production of the oil for the new season.

Nevertheless, we think that the rate of consumption of the oil for the new season will depend a good deal upon the situation of other fat markets in Europe and this country if high prices should prevail for the oil this season, however lower they are now posted ahead, than in last season; although that at normal prices the consumption of the cotton seed oil would increase this season, particularly in foreign markets and from some home sources that were quiet as buyers in the previous season.

The home compound makers would probably take as much of the cotton oil this new season as they did last year, whatever its prices, as the compounds sell well no matter how close they are in price to that for pure lard. As well, as before implied, the late future of the cotton oil market will depend in its demands and prices in important de-

gree upon the size of the cottonseed supplies and oil productions.

The foreign markets are ready buyers again this week of new crop deliveries of the cottonseed oil. The demand from the foreign markets is chiefly for December, January, February and March deliveries.

The compound lard has been advanced in price $\frac{1}{8}$ c. this week, and is quoted at $8\frac{1}{8}$ c. for car lots. This higher price is because of the full prices asked for cottonseed oil and the advance of $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. or from $8\frac{1}{4}$ @9c for oleo stearine in New York.

The pure lard market does not vary materially in price for the near future deliveries, although it is rather more in the seller's favor because of a much larger business with foreign markets. The new crop options of the lard are without excitement, despite the advance in the prices of corn from the frost news.

The feeling is that if there is a short corn crop the livestock supplies of the country would not be held for protracted feeding, and that if the live stock supplies are early in the season marketed the prices of the products would be held down and kept from a bullish tendency.

The tallow market is about the only sick one in the entire list of fats, but largely so, it is believed here, from manipulation of the English market through "short" sales there, with which the markets in this country sympathize. The London auction sale for the tallow was sold down this week one shilling and the New York City hoghead tallow declined $\frac{1}{2}$ @6c.

The linseed markets of England are fairly well supported, with La Plata, in London, quoted 44s. 6d. and Calcutta at 45s. 3d. for September and October shipments.

Cottonseed oil in Hull, England, has advanced 3d., with 27s. 3d. quoted.

The prices for cottonseed over the south continue very irregular, ranging from \$18@ \$25 per ton, with in Georgia more generally at \$20@21 per ton.

There is nothing as yet, from weather conditions, to change the opinion recently expressed as to the prospects of the cotton crop. The reports are still hopeful of a 13,000,000 to 13,500,000 bale cotton crop, and, we think, nearer the higher estimate. It would be, in our opinion, something extraordinary only in weather conditions that could modify the current estimate of the cotton crop.

The market at the close of the previous week was firm and moderately active. The advance in prices on those of the day before was from $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c., most marked on November delivery. Sales were 200 bbls. prime yellow September at 54c., 300 bbls. at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 300 do. at 51c., 700 do. at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 100 bbls. November at 45c., 300 do. at 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1,100 bbls. December at 42c., 100 bbls. January at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1,200 do. at 41c.

Closing prices for prime yellow, September at 54@54 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., October at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ @51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., November at 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ @45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., December at 42@42 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., January at 41@41 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., March at 41@42c.

Off yellow, September, at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ @52c., good at 48@51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Sales the day before had been 200 bbls. September at 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ @54c., 200 bbls. October at 51c., 200 bbls. November at 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., 200 do. at 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 300 bbls. January at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

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Produce Exchange
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EXPORTERS BROKERS
**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
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Cotton Seed Oil FUTURE DELIVERY

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

On Monday the market was fairly well supported without radical change in prices. The demands were quieter. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow September at 54½¢, 200 bbls. October at 51½¢, 300 bbls. November at 45¼¢, 500 bbls. December at 42¢, 100 bbls. January at 41¢, 200 bbls. March at 41¼¢.

Closing prices for prime yellow September at 53¾@54½¢, October at 51¼@51½¢, November at 45@45½¢, December at 42@42¼¢, January at 40¾@41¼¢, March at 41@41½¢.

Off yellow September at 47@52½¢.

Good off yellow September at 48@53¢.

On Tuesday the market had a good, strong undertone and was about ¼¢ higher. The firmness was based upon the probabilities of moderate supplies through October and November on account of the unwillingness of the mills to sell crude oil. The close of the day showed a quieter feeling.

Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow September at 54¢, 100 do. at 53½¢, 100 bbls. October at 51¾¢, 600 bbls. November at 45¼¢, 500 do. at 45½¢, 500 bbls. December at 42¼¢, 1,800 bbls. January at 41¼¢.

Closing prices for prime yellow September at 53½@56½¢, October at 51¼@51¾¢, November at 45¼@45½¢, December at 42@42¼¢, January at 41@41¼¢, March at 41@41½¢.

Off yellow September at 46@52¢.

Good off yellow September at 48@50¢.

On Wednesday the market opened decidedly strong and a fraction higher; afterwards lost the improvement, but closing strong at the best prices of the day on apprehensions of the cold wave reaching the south. Sales of 200 bbls. prime yellow September at 54¢, 100 do. at 53¾¢, 200 do. at 54¢, 100 bbls. October at 51¼¢, 700 bbls. November at 45¼¢, 100 do. at 45½¢, 1,200 do. at 45½¢, 1,000 do. at 45¼¢, 400 do. at 45¾¢, 1,100 bbls. December at 42¼¢, 400 bbls. January at 41¢, 100 do. at 41¼¢.

Closing prices: Prime yellow September at 53½@54¢, October at 51@51½¢, November at 45½@45¾¢, December at 42¼@42½¢, January at 41¼@41½¢, March at 41½@42¢.

Off yellow September, 47@52¢.

Good off yellow September at 48@52¢.

On Thursday the market opened firm, and on the near deliveries about ¼¢ better, and the subsequent market was strong through the features alluded to in the review. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow November at 45¾¢, 100 do. at 46¢, 100 do. at 46½¢, 700 bbls. December at 42½¢, 500 bbls. January at 41¼¢, 100 do. at 41½¢, 100 do. at 41¼¢, 100 do. at 41½¢, 500 do. at 41¼¢, 1,200 bbls. March at 42¢.

Closing primes for prime yellow September at 53¾@54½¢, October at 51¼@52¢, November at 46@46½¢, December at 42¼@42½¢, January at 41¼@41½¢, March at 41¾@42¢.

Off yellow September at 47@52¢.

Good off yellow September at 48@52¢.

(Continued on page 40.)

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Sept. 26.—Cottonseed oil market is steady. Sales of butter oil at 45½ florins, prime summer yellow at 42¼ florins, off oil at 38¼ florins, for spot deliveries. Quote butter oil 36½ florins, white oil at 36 florins, prime summer yellow at 33 florins, off oil at 32 florins for December to March deliveries.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Sept. 26.—Cottonseed oil market steady at 67 francs for off oil, December to April deliveries.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Sept. 26.—Cottonseed oil market is firm; November to May deliveries of off oil at 54½ marks, prime summer yellow at 56 marks, white oil at 61 marks, butter oil at 62 marks.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Sept. 26.—Cottonseed oil market is strong with good buying power. Sales of large quantities of January to March prime summer yellow at 67 francs, and of winter at 72 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Sept. 26.—Cottonseed oil market is easy with buyers out of it. Sales of off oil at 26s., prime summer yellow at 27s. for December to May deliveries.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,

Merchandise Brokers

—AND DEALERS IN—

Cotton Seed Products

32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending Sept. 25, 1907, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1907-'07 were as follows:

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	1, 1907.	1, 1907.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Antwerp, Belgium	50	50	5	—
Bahia, Brazil	43	43	—	—
Barbados, West Indies	36	31	42	—
Beirut, Syria	25	25	—	—
Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep.	244	244	91	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	62	33	—
Cardenas, Cuba	—	11	—	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	27	—	—
Colon, Panama	8	22	39	—
Corinto, Nicaragua	14	14	6	—
Demarara, British Guiana	47	47	220	—
Dublin, Ireland	—	150	—	—
Fort de France, West Indies ..	—	121	86	—
Genoa, Italy	300	420	190	—
Gibraltar, Spain	25	25	55	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	100	100	—
Havana, Cuba	60	104	50	—
Kingston, West Indies	59	206	148	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	43	29	—
London, England	200	200	104	—
Malta, Island of	—	15	53	—
Marseilles, France	—	775	4,350	—
Martinique, West Indies	—	240	94	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	124	124	47	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	10	14	—
Port au Prince, West Indies ..	—	4	5	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	7	55	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	170	170	521	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3	525	—
St. Johns, N. F.	30	30	—	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	43	—	—
San Domingo City, San Dom. ..	—	—	687	—
Southampton, England	—	150	—	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	25	—	—
Trieste, Austria	50	50	—	—
Trinidad, Island of	20	33	23	—
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	24	25	—
Valparaiso, Chile	—	208	1,015	—
Total	1,545	4,563	7,954	—

From New Orleans.

Hamburg, Germany	570	570	200
Havana, Cuba	—	263	128
Liverpool, England	500	300	—
Marseilles, France	—	100	1,000
Rotterdam, Holland	—	800	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	345	345	—
Total	1,415	2,578	1,328

From Baltimore.

Bremerhaven, Germany	100	—	—
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From Newport News.

Rotterdam, Holland	62	200	—
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Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

THE SCIENTIFIC DISC HULLER



Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24", capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30", capacity 60 tons in 24 hours.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

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CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL INFORMATION ON REQUEST

Established 1878 **THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio**

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 14.)

that I don't see how it can be handled practically on board the ship. Either it has got to be taken in barrows and dumped in, and the consequence is the ship won't carry one-half her load, or else each slab has got to be stowed in the ship by hand, slab by slab, just as we do staves, and that means it takes a long time. You see it takes a long time to stow staves, simply because it has to be well stowed, otherwise the ship is what we call blown up. I don't think the shipping in bulk is at all practicable. It would cost the ship twice the time to load it, and cost twice as much money to handle it, and I think you would find a great deal more trouble delivering.

MR. BENTON: I will have to differ with my shipping friend about the way that meal and oil was loaded. He says he saw the plan of the ship. I put on overalls, and spent two days at that port, and I saw how it was loaded. It wasn't loaded according to the plan. The meal was stacked in the after part of the boat, where the oil was. The meal had been stacked up about five feet and on top of that, up to the ceiling, the oil had been stacked, rolled up.

MR. ROSS: On top of the meal?

MR. BENTON: On top of the meal.

MR. ROSS: In which hold?

MR. BENTON: Right near the boiler, there. I am no ship man.

MR. ROSS: If that was so, this plan is wrong, and the stowage was undoubtedly bad.

Considered Meal Not Worth Caring For.

MR. BENTON: That oil was rolled up there, in barrels, and, of course, they had to take that oil down, and a man would go down there and start a barrel of oil, and, of course, it would bounce on down there until it hit the floor. He broke one barrel. I witnessed the discharge of that oil. The captain wasn't there; his first mate was in charge. I went and called him, and carried him down there and showed it to him, and the remark he made to me was: "Hell, this is the first time we ever knew cottonseed meal was worth anything. What are you talking about?"

That was the first remark he made to me. He was very nice to me. I spent two days there, and witnessed the way that oil was stacked, and that is the way it was handled. Then the barrel of oil was hoisted on out.

Now, as to that meal. The whole of that time they dropped a rope down and drew the rope back, and put about ten bags of meal in this sling, and started the little crane outside to working, and dragged it, and let it swing on out. Of course it swung every which way going out. That was the way that boat was discharged. There was flour stacked in that same warehouse in which the meal was stacked that was just as pretty as it could be. I didn't see the flour discharged at all, but the first mate of that boat told me they used two wide canvas bands to put on that flour, and it was carried by hand right under the hole where they drew it up. It was in perfect condition, anyway, in the warehouse, and the meal was not.

MR. ROSS: I would like to say that as to stowage of that sort, if the ship wasn't held responsible for it she ought to have been, and I am satisfied if it had been followed up right she could have been made to pay for a great deal of that damage.

MR. BENTON: Here is another point. Even if the ship will pay, we don't want our goods handled that way if we can help it. We want to stop handling them that way.

Now, in regard to handling loose, which you think is impracticable in this country, I want to say that of all other cakes in the world the peanut cake of France is a softer cake than any of the others, more brittle and more easily broken. And they pay a double discharging charge to have it discharged by hand. The sunflower cake all

comes from Russia, in boats just exactly like ours, except the cargoes are not as large, and they separate the different marks and the different grades of that sunflower cake by matting. Just drop a mat in, and put another lot of cake on top of it. And in the warehouse by the side of the ship, where that cake was unloaded, there was no more of that cake broken than of ours. Granting the discharging charge is double what it is, we can better afford to do that than to put it in bags. The discharging charge, I think, is about twenty-five cents.

MR. EDWARD WOODALL of Texas: In order to get something definite before the body, with the idea in view that possibly we are all at fault in some measure for these abuses of which so much is being said, and has been said, I have a resolution, or a number of resolutions, pertaining to this subject, and I would be very glad to submit them when it is your pleasure to receive them.

The resolutions follow:

Mr. Woodall's Resolutions.

"Without any sort of question or doubt, there has never been as important a work undertaken and as great results promised and already accomplished as that being done by the Department of Commerce and Labor through the Bureau of Manufactures for the cotton oil industry.

"There has never been as interesting information to the average cotton seed crusher as the reports of Special Agent Benton, as he tells of many things of which many of us were in ignorance; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the thanks of this association be extended to the Department of Commerce and Labor for the good work it has and is doing in behalf of our industry, and more particularly to the Bureau of Manufactures, through its chief, Major John M. Carson.

"Resolved further, That this association pledge its hearty support and sympathy to this great work to the extent of in every way possible to uphold and assist in the fullest, and extends its thanks to Mr. J. L. Benton for his very able service in our behalf, and that it learns with much regret of his inability to return.

"And, whereas, he has pointed out certain abuses in the handling of cotton-seed products, particularly in oil and meal, that are so patent, and it might be said so barbarous, that it is time some action be taken by this association that will in some measure improve these conditions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this association, of its own effort and with the aid of the different State associations, do all things possible that will improve such conditions, (1) as applies to cotton-seed meal—that the attention of the cotton oil managers be called to the poor bags in many cases used, and to the poor sewing of the bags, and that it be insisted that these things be corrected; (2) that a committee of three, one of whom shall be an exporter and two of whom shall be cotton seed crushers, be appointed to confer with the agents of the steamship companies at the different ports from which cottonseed meal and oil are exported, who shall insist that cotton-seed meal be treated and handled in the same manner that flour now is—that is, by being hoisted and put in the hold of the ship by means of a cloth sling, and that each brand of meal be kept separate and loaded likewise in the vessel, and that no oil and other damaging substances be loaded on the meal in the vessel, which otherwise might materially damage it; and,

"Resolved further, That the official inspectors of the different State associations, where there are such inspectors, be required to note the condition of arrival of meal for export, and if improperly sacked or sewed, that he send a notice to the mill at fault, with a copy to the secretary of such association; and be it further

"Resolved, That in the case of cotton-seed oil for export that steamship companies be requested to not load the oil near the boilers in the vessel, otherwise it is often materially damaged by the heat; and be it further

"Resolved, That the different committees appointed for the purpose above named, as soon

as they have conferred with the agents of the steamship companies at the different ports from which our products are exported, immediately report the results of such conference to the president of this association, who shall advise the presidents of the different State associations of the results, and with such recommendations as he cares to submit. Inasmuch as cotton-seed meal pays practically the same ocean rate as flour, which has careful handling, and cotton-seed oil a likewise high rate of freight, there is no just reason why it should not have the same careful attention; and be it

"Resolved, That there be no cessation of this work until these abuses are corrected."

Loading of Cake in Bulk.

CAPTAIN ANDREW LAWRIE: I have been requested to say a few words in reference to the loading of cake in bulk. Cotton-seed cake will not stand it. I have had twenty-five years' experience in all parts of the world, and fifteen years' experience as an inspector of cargoes at this port, and I also represent a large list of shipping, and I think I know something about it. I never carried a bulk cargo of freight in my life, except once, and that was from Marseilles to Hamburg. That was lined cake, that would stand the handling. But you will find that cottonseed cake will not stand handling in bulk, and the process of loading and discharging will be very long and very expensive, and the cargo will be torn up worse than now where it is in sacks.

MR. TAYLOR: I would like to get some information from some of the shippers, or the transportation companies, about a point like this: The only ship line we can use for exporting, unless we charter a ship, on the eastern coast moves from Savannah. It is the Strachan Line. Now, this line doesn't own any ships of its own; it charters ships. How are we to enforce any provisions, or recommendations, or agreements we might make with the lines owned by American shippers, lines having regular representatives, with those tramp steamers that those men charter?

MR. ROSS: Your recourse is on the ship. You have got to follow that ship, and catch her when she discharges, or follow her up somewhere else. The charterer of a tramp steamer is not responsible after the cargo is on board. You take lines like the Strachan Line, the Hogan Line, and others of that kind, that deal exclusively with tramp steamers, and it is one of the question that should be considered in the risk that you take in dealing that way. As I stated before, a regular line of steamers has some inducements to keep up their reputation with their patrons; the tramps have none. Each trade stands on its own bottom. They are going to get out of every dollar of expense that they can.

MR. R. L. HEFLIN of Texas: I beg to differ with the steamer's representative. The tramp steamer that is chartered, the loading of that steamer, is under the rules and regulations of the port. You can hold the captain or the mate of the ship responsible.

MR. ROSS: That is what I said. You will have to look to the steamer itself.

At 1:30 the convention adjourned until 2:30 for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by the President at 2:30 p. m. Mr. Adams read the following paper on the subject of "Handling Linters."

Handling Linters in Export Trade.

A few days ago, our President, Mr. L. A. Ransom, requested that I prepare a brief paper on the following subjects:

First—The system of discharging linters from the ship at port of delivery.

Second—The condition they are in when discharged.

Third—The trouble that the steamship agents and consignees have in identification.

Fourth—The cause of reclamations that are

(Continued on page 44.)

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The activity and strength of the market is becoming more pronounced and sales of nearly all descriptions are being freely made at advances of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. over the bottom prices that were current a while ago. Native steers continue especially firm and late salting stock is closely sold up and in some instances slightly ahead. The market on September natives is firm at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. and most packers are declining to sell ahead at this figure as they expect a further advance on October salting. Texas steers are $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher than formerly and transactions in this variety have been quite liberal. One big packer has sold 7,200 August and September Texas of all heavy weights at 13c. and also moved 2,800 light Texas at 11c. following a previous sale of 5,000 light Texas at 11c. Another has also sold 8,000 light Texas at 11c. No sales are reported of extreme Texas. These last sold at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c., but are not obtainable now under 10c. Butt brands are firm and being held at a further advance. Last sales of these were at 12c. as against previous sales at $11\frac{1}{4}$ c., but packers are now holding all of their July and August butt brands at $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. and are offering a few of June salting at 12c. Colorados are also strong. Packers will not sell Colorados under 11c. They are declining bids of $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. for stock on hand and are refusing to sell ahead at 11c. Branded cows are also firmer in sympathy with the rest of the market. No trading has been reported in branded cows, but packers are talking that they will not sell any more of these at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. and are asking 10c. Native cows are firm, but no higher than formerly. Heavy native cows are sold ahead by most packers and only occasional small sales of these are consequently made. One sale is reported of 2,000 heavy native cows at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 1,000 light native cows at 12c. Bulls are still mostly sold ahead and the present market on these is entirely nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The increasing activity and higher prices ruling in the packer market is causing a better feeling here in country hides, but prices cannot be quoted any higher as there have been no sales as yet at any increase. Buffs continue to be held by most dealers here at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c., but no trading has been reported at better than 10c., and in fact one Chicago dealer is offering several cars of cows and is only asking 10c. for 40 to 60-lb. buff, $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. for 40 to 50 lbs. and $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 25 to 50 lbs. There is only a very small supply here of short-haired buff and this makes most dealers feel fairly firm, but on the other hand hides are still being picked up at outside points at lower prices than those asked here. Dealers situ-

ated at outside Western country points cannot get over $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. selected and delivered in most instances and a car of buff has been bought at a far western point at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. flat f. o. b. One of the smaller Chicago dealers sold a car of 25 to 45-lb. cows at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c., but other dealers have been claiming sales of extremes up to 45 lbs. heretofore at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. A large western tanner who was recently in the market is still only bidding 10c. for 50 to 60-lb. hides, but is not reported to have secured any more at that price. Ohio hides are quoted steady at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. for buff, 11c. for extremes and $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. for heavy cows. Heavy cows here are nominally quoted at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. and extremes of regular 25 to 40-lb. weights at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. Heavy steers are still quiet and show no improvement despite the active and strong market for packer native steers. Some Eastern lots of heavy steers are offered at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. 11c. Heavy bulls are closely sold up and are being held at $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected for next lots, but last sales were at 9c.

CALFSKINS.—Supplies on hand are very light and the market is consequently maintained on a steady basis. Chicago city skins are firm at 15c. and outside cities at $14\frac{1}{4}$ to 15c., as to lots. Good countries are selling about as fast as offered at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. Deacons are stronger and a good many heavy 7 to 8-lb. deacons have been sold at \$1.10. Light deacons are quoted at $87\frac{1}{2}$ to 90c. Good lots of kips are bringing $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$ c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market continues easy. The best price obtainable for packer lambs is $\$1.17\frac{1}{2}$ and some are offered at \$1.15. Packer sheep are obtainable at \$1.15, except extra heavy average, which are held slightly higher. Country sheep and lambs range from 40 to 80c.

HORSE HIDES.—Market steady at \$3.75.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—There have been no large sales here and the only transaction effected is a lot of 2,553 Orinocos, of which reference was made yesterday. The price secured on this lot has not as yet come to light, but the western tanner to whom these were sold states that they were cheaper to him than western dry hides which are always sold flat. The River Plate dry hide market is quiet and weak. Offerings are reported from Boston of Buenos Ayres with 30 per cent. seconds at 18c. c. & f., and winter haired Cordovas with 15 per cent. seconds at 19c. c. & f.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The chief feature of this market is the sales here of about 5,000 bulls which cleans up all there are here. The 5,000 bulls were sold by three different packers at private terms, but the prices reported are $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. and it is understood that sales were made at both of these figures. One packer who up to recently had not been reported as selling his native steers of September salting, states that he will not have any to offer until next week, but details concerning this packers' sale of September natives have not as yet been learned.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—No sales of hides have been reported here.

and the market on New York state cows continues quotable at $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ c. flat with some dealers now asking 10c. for straight car lots. Calfskins keep steady with New York cities quotable at \$1.35 to $1.37\frac{1}{2}$, \$1.70 to $1.72\frac{1}{2}$ and \$1.90 to 1.95. Practically all of the sellers here of New York City kips quote these at \$2.45 to 2.55 for 12 to 17 lbs. and \$3.15 to 3.20 for 17 lbs. and up, despite recently reported sales by one collector of light kips at \$2.60 and heavies at \$3.50, which are doubted.

European Markets.

First cables from the Paris auctions give a 3 per cent. advance on heavy steers and a 2 per cent. advance on medium steers with cows and bulls unchanged. Paris city veal kip of 20 lbs. average are quoted at 19c., landed here all charges.

Boston.

Ohio buffs continue steady at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. and extremes at 11c. Most bids are $10\frac{1}{4}$ c., which are declined. Southern countries rule at $8\frac{1}{4}$ c. with bids of $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. refused in some instances for good lots.

BRITISH EAT MORE MEAT.

The consumption per head of population in imported dead meat in Great Britain is twice as great now as twenty years ago, according to figures gathered by Consul General Wynne at London, and there is, in addition, an increase in the imports of live cattle. There is no evidence of any diminution in home supplies of meat. The consumption of imported breadstuffs has increased in a much less degree, notwithstanding the reduction of home supplies. The figures suggest that the proportion of meat to bread in the national dietary has substantially increased. The increase is 60 per cent. in the average consumption of butter and margarine in twenty years. The following table shows the imports of food per head of the population at the periods named:

	1886-1890.	1901-1905.	1903.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Wheat	170	229	239
Flour	48	47	36
Potatoes	7	19	10
Dead meat	23.3	45.9	47.3
Butter and margarine	8.7	13.2	13.9
Cheese	5.8	6.8	6.8
Eggs (number)	31	33	33

In the case of meat, though the quantity coming into the markets of the United Kingdom from the colonies is still not much more than a quarter of that sent by foreign countries, the strides made by the colonial producers have been phenomenal. Briefly stated, the situation stands thus:

	1880-1882.	1904-1906.	Per cent.
	Tons.	Tons.	
Colonial	29,000	240,000	700
Foreign	415,000	838,000	100

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletin.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one **RETSQF**; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsqf** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA. or CHICAGO

EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

The Highest Prices

Warehouses: 99 Gold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

Chicago Section

The Standard Oil Company is said to be getting the greased skids under that \$29,240,000 fine. Skiddoo!

The Dominion Coal Company of Canada comes second with a fine of \$15,000,000 against it. Next!

It's all off with Busse—the preachers and the women are after him. He'll sure need Barney before he gets through.

That chill east wind prevailing the past week seemed to whisper "What did you do with last summer's pay, anyhow?"

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 21, averaged 7.42 cents per pound.

Coach Stagg, University of Chicago, says a bas the meat diet and rah for the vegetable and cereal route. Battle Creek, please note.

The general public seems to feel about as sorry when an automobile comes to grief as they do when a policeman gets a good wal-loping.

Several Chicago policemen have been convicted recently in trials for robbery and assault. Nice outlook for the innocent bystander.

Before purchasing your mastic flooring see or write the Standard Asphalt and Rubber Company, No. 944 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

The constant improvement of articles of food turned out by the packing houses is nothing short of marvelous and assuredly highly creditable to the industry.

Quite a number have been elected to membership on the Board of Trade recently, the latest recruits being Jos. G. Coleman, Jr., Geo. A. Haskell and Walter B. Atkins.

Chicago packers do quite a business with France, Germany, Great Britain and her colonies, Russia and every other country to some extent. Foreign trade is improving.

Sir James Crichton Browne and Dr. Henry Forbes, backed by several other healthy M. D.'s, say eat meat if you wish to live to a green old age. We always knew that.

Inquiry for missing friend. Can anyone send us the address of James S. Cannon? When last seen was in the packinghouse

products brokerage business, La Salle street, Chicago.

Police, burglars, pickpockets, "con" men and hold-ups are more than busy these days. Visitors to the packers' convention will be furnished with accident policies free of charge.

Someone said Sir Thomas Jay Lipton would land the cup when the cow jumped over the moon—meaning when beef soared—hence Tummas has a good look in this time, if the roads are good.

Frederick E. Hopkins, sky pilot for the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Englewood, has landed himself into a terrible fix by declaring that Chicago women are "boozers"—that's the way he put it.

This affinity business is getting to be serious. Wives had better practice up on stove poker wielding, which weapon properly applied is guaranteed to tear holes in any make up of affinity costing from two bits 'p.

These affinities seem to be causing no end of trouble these days, from fist fights to hanging bees, where the "unwritten law" has not got a good hold. Affinities, inebriates, kleptomaniacs, prevaricators and such all have much plainer, if ruder, names.

Harry B. Clow, secretary of James B. Clow & Sons, was on Tuesday last elected president of Rand, McNally & Co. Mr. Clow is a man of exceptionally pleasing manners as well as unusual business ability, and is extremely popular with everybody having the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Turkeys are around a shilling a pound on South Water street just now, but before very long they will be around two bits, that's a cinch. Best butter in job lots is bumping around 28½ cents per lb., and fresh eggs 25 cents a dozen in quantities. So you see, meat, relatively, is not so high.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian agitator and mixer, has married his "affinity"—the same that was turned out of that New York hotel some time ago, along with Gorky, when the "prop." found said "affinity" was not Max's wife. Say, how'd this look on the register, fellows? "Mr. Appass and Affinity, Chicago."

Reinforced concrete is to take the place of wood in the Stock Yards for platforms, chutes, runways, etc. Platform No. 6, 1,300

feet long, from Laurel street to Halsted street, has been reconstructed. Electric light wires, water pipes, etc., are run through tubes imbedded in the concrete. Other platforms are being reconstructed and after a time the whole Yards will be fireproof and a model of sanitation.

The American Meat Packers' Convention, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, October 7, 8 and 9, will be very interesting to all concerned in the business. All those at the packing centres have decided to attend in a body; in fact, packinghouse men from all over America have signified their intention to be there and do all possible to make the meeting a success, and as they are one and all successful men that means something. The arrangements couldn't be beat, and the entertainment committee is the best ever.

CATTLE DRESSING IN RECORD TIME.

M. F. Mullins, winner of thirty-one cattle dressing contests in time varying from ten minutes flat to one minute and ten seconds, is now with the Howell Packing Company, Newark, Ohio. Mr. Mullins says that the average time in these cattle dressing contests under American rules is about five minutes. His best bullock dressing record is three minutes and twenty-seven seconds, making one hundred and seventeen points. He dressed a canner cow at the State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, in one minute and ten seconds. He dressed a champion steer, full back, Christmas style, in nineteen minutes, a 1400 lb. prime steer in five minutes thirty-five seconds, a 1200 lb. heifer in six minutes twelve seconds, and a canner cow in one minute ten seconds—the four cattle in less than one hour.

WATERED BUTTER TO BE TAXED.

As a result of the hearing given to wholesale and retail dealers in butter at Washington last week Commissioner of Internal Revenue Capers has ruled that where dealers in butter have procured the article from manufacturers and creameries and it is found that the butter contains more than 16 per cent. of water, that it is then adulterated or process butter, and is liable to a special tax.

Where the assignments of butter by the creameries are to the dealer as a commission merchant; or sold on commission, the manufacturer, and not the dealer, is to be held liable for the special tax. Where the dealers buy the butter direct, however, and assume ownership at the outset, liability is upon such dealers with special instructions, however, to have such dealers report from whom they bought, so that additional effort can be made to fix the special tax also upon the manufacturer.

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100 Franklin St., Chicago

THE GERMAN PROVISION MARKET.

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Sept. 11.—Since the beginning of 1907, prices for hogs in Germany have been during three months as low as 48 marks per 50 kilos dressed weight, but since then and at present they are again up to 65 marks. In Denmark prices for dressed pigs have been and are still between 52 to 55s. per 50 kilos dressed weight for bacon pigs of about 65 kilos dressed weight. Hogs in France are very scarce and dear and cost about 90 to 100 francs per 50 kilos dressed weight, but without head. The scarcity of hogs in France has been so great since January that the embargo for live pigs from Holland has been repealed and 3,000 live pigs are shipped weekly from Holland to Paris alone.

Prices in Austria-Hungary remain high and Russia is no factor any more in the market for pork products. Servia seems to become quite a center for hog-killing, of course on a limited scale, but the government there is assisting this industry and pig-breeding is increasing in that country, from where came last winter considerable quantities of lard. There are no summer killings in that country.

Danish killings will be 800,000 pigs this year, and the small shipments of lard to Germany from that country will increase from October on, as the stocks of lard in Denmark are heavy and most packinghouse managers waited for the usual fall demand, which this year will disappoint them, as the farmers themselves are going to kill lots of pigs for home use. They will not buy so much lard as usual from the Danish bacon houses, which will then be obliged to dump between 4,000 and 5,000 tierces of lard from October to December on the North German market.

The larger hog killings during the first half of 1907 in Germany have had a decided effect on lard imports, and as the hog crop in Germany will be plentiful, we expect larger hog supplies and lower prices in our country immediately after September. If the United States packers wait for the German market to take a big quantity of lard this fall they will be disappointed, and we anticipate at least 10 per cent. lower prices for lard, if not more, before the next two months are over.

Other hog products, such as hams, bacons, shoulders, etc., cannot be brought into Germany, as you know. For reasons which would be too long to explain by letter, we do not expect a settlement of the commercial relations between the United States and Germany before 1910, until which time, in our opinion, no trade in pork products, except lard will take place.

Cattle of all kinds are dear in Germany and also in Denmark and Austria, from where we get some supplies of live cattle, and also between 20 and 30 car-loads of fresh beef weekly from Denmark and Holland. The duty for fresh meat is 27 marks and the inspection fees are about 4 marks per 100 kilos, which makes it possible that these countries can send some fresh beef, because prices are high enough in Germany.

Salted beef and salted meats in general are not brought into Germany any more, on account of the high expense, which amounts

to about 40 marks per 100 kilos, and only small lots of salted beef tongues with cheeks on have been brought into Germany this year.

Good choice bullocks bring 75 to 80 marks per 50 kilos dressed weight, the offal of course going to the wholesale butcher.

The market for guts has been pretty fair all the year through, and during August we were obliged to buy nearly 1,000 tierces of guts of all kinds more than we expected for our fall and winter trade. Demand for beef rounds is not so brisk on account of less demand and heavy supplies, especially from the Argentine. Beef bungs are still low in price, which ranges between 12 to 20 marks per 100 pieces, c. i. l., Hamburg. Beef middles have been in good demand all the time and will continue so. Dried weasands and beef bladders are scarce and high in price.

Sheep casings are still dear, as the supplies from Russia are not as big as in former years and the production of the Argentine cannot substitute them.

Sheep bungs are in good demand, especially medium and large ones.

Hog's bungs have been in good demand and German and Danish stuff has gone into consumption despite the 25 per cent. larger production. American hog bungs, however, have not been in so good demand, as the shipments from the United States for two years have become worse and worse, and very irregular, so that one buyer after the other became disappointed and took to German and Danish hog bungs which, although dearer, were of uniform quality and not smalls and mediums mixed together as those from the United States, for which the money has to be paid before the goods arrive, while European stuff can be got by the consumer and

DOVE BRAND is your protection and guarantee of purity and quality in hams. The raw product used is the best obtainable, selected from the choicest of corn-fed porkers, and pickled in the finest brine the science of curing has ever produced. It is cleansed in hot water, allowed to drip thoroughly, and hung over hickory wood fires for 60 hours while the smoke whirls up through the hams and imparts that rich, nutty flavor which penetrates to the bone.

* Don't be imposed upon by taking a substitute. Dove Brand is the world's standard in quality. Write for free booklet of recipes, etc., "The Love of a Dove."

JOHN C. ROTH PACKING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

dealer and paid for after receipt and inspection.

The large killings of hogs in Denmark and Germany have not been without effect on the market for hog casings, and unless North America lowers the price next winter the sales to North Europe will not be as large as they used to be.

What the German government can do to help the trade and imports of packers' products from America is the repeal of the embargoes on live cattle and the recognition of the American meat certificate. The German government can make such concession without appealing to parliament, and it depends on what America can give and is willing to give for such concession. We do not predict large imports of pork products if American certificates are recognized here, as the expenses are too heavy, but several thousand head of live cattle could easily be brought in here if the embargo should be removed.

Under the existing circumstances—with the duties, inspection fees, tricky regulations and embargoes—it is quite impossible to import frozen beef from any country in the world into Germany.

DEATH OF MRS. JANE E. REA.

Mrs. Jane E. Rea, widow of Henry Rea, Jr., who founded the well-known beef and pork packing firm of Rea & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., died at her home in Shadyside, on September 15. Mrs. Rea married Mr. Rea in 1851, some twenty-five years before the establishment of Rea & Company became one of the largest independent plants in the country. To the helping hand of Mrs. Rea, therefore, may be said to be due in a measure the success of the concern. She is survived by five children.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 16....	35,199	2,082	34,655	25,409
Tuesday, Sept. 17....	11,905	1,878	13,848	31,213
Wednesday, Sept. 18....	24,664	2,123	22,403	35,441
Thursday, Sept. 19....	5,580	902	17,272	9,028
Friday, Sept. 20....	1,934	673	11,892	5,318
Saturday, Sept. 21....	210	254	6,384	2,167
Total last week....	79,694	8,492	106,437	108,576
Previous week....	83,895	9,158	130,564	84,940
Cor. week 1906....	70,859	7,707	97,543	118,804
Cor. week 1905....	63,107	7,383	111,500	155,104

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 16....	8,286	224	6,898	6,681
Tuesday, Sept. 17....	5,012	55	898	9,281
Wednesday, Sept. 18....	4,323	93	4,464	9,336
Thursday, Sept. 19....	7,624	147	4,053	8,734
Friday, Sept. 20....	5,847	318	4,571	5,403
Saturday, Sept. 21....	2,062	69	2,923	689
Total last week....	33,154	900	23,809	40,346
Previous week....	31,050	800	31,361	28,002
Cor. week 1906....	27,533	847	20,354	49,413
Cor. week 1905....	30,161	1,217	17,460	78,582

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date....	2,280,155	341,042	5,253,480	2,843,793
Year ago....	2,267,061	315,196	5,439,237	3,263,736
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending September 21....				333,000
Week previous....				394,030
Year ago....				327,049
Two years ago....				234,000
Year to September 21....				18,091,000
Same period 1906....				17,101,000
Same period 1905....				16,954,000
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
Week Sept. 21, 1907....				225,470
Week ago....				259,900
Year ago....				214,200
Two years ago....				221,400
Total this year....	6,370,000	13,421,000	6,313,000	
Total last year....	5,893,000	13,238,000	6,764,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending September 21, 1907....				22,100
Swift & Co....				19,200
Anglo-American....				4,300
Boyd-Lunham....				5,200
H. Boore & Co....				2,400
Continental P. G....				2,500
Hammond & Co....				3,500
Morris & Co....				5,400
Roberts & Oake....				2,300
S. & S....				9,700
Western Packing Co....				4,900
Omaha Packing Co....				1,200
Other packers....				6,400
Totals....				80,400
Week ago....				93,300
Year ago....				83,200
Two years ago....				90,900
Total for year....				4,532,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Sept. 21, 1907....	\$5.95	\$5.91	\$5.30	\$7.00	
Previous week....	6.05	5.98	5.40	7.10	
Year ago....	5.55	6.20	5.75	7.00	
Two years ago....	5.15	5.33	4.45	6.63	
Three years ago....	5.39	5.92	3.80	5.00	

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers....	\$6.50@7.25
Fair to good steers....	5.00@6.50
Inferior to plain steers....	4.50@5.50
Range steers....	4.75@5.75
Texas steers....	4.25@5.50
Plain to fancy cows....	3.50@4.75
Plain to fancy yearlings....	5.00@6.15
Plain to fancy heifers....	3.75@5.50
Good to choice feeders....	4.00@4.50
Fair to choice stockers....	3.00@4.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows....	2.50@2.75
Common to good culling cows....	1.50@2.25
Common to choice bulls....	2.70@2.50
Calves, common to fair....	3.25@6.50
Calves, good to fancy....	6.50@8.00

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up....	\$5.75 @6.15
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows, 6.15 @6.40	
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up....	6.15 @6.40
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up....	6.35 @6.60
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 180 lbs....	6.47 @6.60
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs....	5.25 @5.75
Throw-outs, all weights....	4.00 @5.25
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs....	4.00 @4.75
Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs....	4.75 @5.40

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers....	\$5.25@5.50
Fair to good wethers....	5.00@5.25
Good to prime ewes....	4.75@5.25
Good to prime native lambs....	6.25@7.35
Fair to good native lambs....	6.20@6.50
Range lambs....	6.75@7.50
Range wethers....	5.00@5.50
Range ewes....	4.75@5.50
Feeding lambs....	5.25@7.10
Cull lambs....	5.00@5.50
Bucks and stags....	3.50@5.50
Yearlings....	5.50@6.25
Breeding ewes....	5.30@6.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$14.85	\$14.85	\$14.85	\$14.85
October.....	15.32½	15.32½	15.22½	15.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	\$8.92½	\$8.95	\$8.92½	\$8.95
October.....	8.67½	9.00	8.95	8.97½
November.....	9.07½	9.07½	9.05	9.07½
January.....	8.67½	8.67½	8.62½	8.66
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	\$8.37½	\$8.37½	\$8.37½	\$8.37½
October.....	8.45	8.47½	8.40	8.42½
January.....	7.95	7.95	7.92½	7.92½

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$14.80	\$14.80	\$14.40	\$14.40
October.....	15.25	15.25	15.10	15.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	\$8.95	\$8.95	\$8.95	\$8.95
October.....	9.00	9.00	8.97½	9.00
November.....	9.07½	9.10	9.07½	9.07½
January.....	8.65	8.67½	8.62½	8.62½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	\$8.45	\$8.45	\$8.42½	\$8.42½
October.....	8.45	8.45	8.42½	8.42½
January.....	7.90	7.92½	7.87½	7.87½

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$14.47½	\$14.47½	\$14.30	\$14.35
January.....	15.25	15.32½	15.25	15.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	\$9.10	\$9.10	\$9.10	\$9.10
October.....	9.00	9.10	9.00	9.10
November.....	9.07½	9.17½	9.07½	9.17½
January.....	8.62½	8.75	8.62½	8.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	\$8.45	\$8.45	\$8.42½	\$8.45
October.....	8.45	8.45	8.42½	8.45
January.....	7.87½	7.95	7.87½	7.95

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$14.40	\$14.47½	\$14.32½	\$14.35
January.....	15.40	15.40	15.35	15.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	\$9.10	\$9.10	\$9.10	\$9.10
October.....	9.10	9.12½	9.10	9.10
November.....	9.22½	9.22½	9.20	9.20
January.....	8.77½	8.77½	8.72½	8.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	\$8.55	\$8.55	\$8.55	\$8.55
October.....	8.40	8.45	8.35	8.35
January.....	7.97½	8.00	7.97½	7.97½

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$14.20	\$14.20	\$14.00	\$14.00
January.....	15.20	15.42	15.17½	15.52
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	\$9.02	\$9.10	\$9.10	\$9.10
January.....	8.70	8.72	8.70	8.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	\$8.32	\$8.32	\$8.15	\$8.15
January.....	7.95	7.97	7.92	7.92

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$14.20	\$14.20	\$14.00	\$14.00
January.....	15.20	15.42	15.17½	15.52
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	\$9.02	\$9.10	\$9.10	\$9.10
January.....	8.70	8.72	8.70	8.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	\$8.15	\$8.25	\$8.12½	\$8.25
January.....	7.92	8.07½	7.92	8.00

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner From C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 25.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7; 12@14 ave., 7; green skinned hams, 10@18 ave., 10; 18@20 ave., 10; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., none; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10½; 24@26 ave., 10; 26@28 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@7 ave., 6½; 7@8 ave., 6½; 7@9 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7; 10@12 ave., 7; 12@14 ave., 7; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 14; 8@10 ave., 13½; 10@12 ave., 12.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote fat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	16	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	16	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Steaks.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	4	@6
Corned Flanks.....	4	@5
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7	@10
Roiled Roast.....	10	@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters.....	.10
Fore Quarters.....	.12½
Legs, fancy.....	.18
Stew.....	.08@10
Shoulders.....	.12
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	.25
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	.14	@
Stew.....	.10	@
Shoulders.....	.10	@
Hind Quarters.....	.12½	@
Fore Quarters.....	.10	@
Rib and Loin Chops.....	.20	@

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	.14	@
Pork Chops.....	.15	@
Pork Tenderloins.....	.28	@
Pork Butts.....	.11	@
Spare Ribs.....	.9	@
Hocks.....	.8	@
Pigs' Heads.....	.6	@
Leaf Lard.....	.11	@

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	.14	@
Fore Quarters.....	.10	@
Legs.....	.16	@
Breasts.....	.8	@
Shoulders.....	.10	@
Cutlets.....	.20	@
Rib and Loin Chops.....	.16	@

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	5	@ 6
Tallow.....	4	@ 4½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	14½	@ 15½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs (deacons).....	75	@ 80

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	@11
Turkeys.....	@13
Fowls.....	@10½
Roosters.....	@ 7
Ducks.....	@10½
Geese, per dozen.....	\$5.00@7.00

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@11
Chickens.....	@11½
Ducks.....	@ 9
Geese.....	@10
Roosters.....	@ 8

Veal.

Choice.....	9½	@10
Good.....	8	@ 9
Medium.....	8½	@ 9½
Coarse, heavy.....	5	@ 6
Coarse, small.....	4	@ 5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@17
Ribs, No. 2.....	@14
Ribs, No. 3.....	@19
Loins, No. 1.....	@14
Loins, No. 2.....	@19
Loins, No. 3.....	@ 8½
Rounds, No. 1.....	1 8
Rounds, No. 2.....	1 8
Rounds, No. 3.....	1 8
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 7½
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 6
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 6
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 5
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 4½
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 3½

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.

Good Native Steers	@ 9 1/2
Western Steers	@ 8
Native Steers, Medium	@ 9
Heifers, Good	@ 9 1/2
Western Cows	@ 7
Hind Quarters	2.25 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.50 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	@ 7 1/2
Cow Chucks	@ 5 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 4 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 4 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 5
Cow Rounds	@ 9 1/2
Steer Rounds	@ 13
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 19
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 8 1/2
Strip Loins	@ 12 1/2
Shoulder Clods	@ 11
Rolls	@ 9
Rump Butts	@ 4 1/2
Trimnings	@ 4
Shank	@ 11 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 8
Cow Ribs, Common Light	@ 13 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 10
Loins Ends, steer-native	@ 5
Loins Ends, cow	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 7
Flank Steak	@ 10

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 3 1/2
Hearts	@ 3
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	@ 2 1/2
Brains	@ 4
Kidneys, each	@ 4
Brains	@ 4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 7
Light Carcass	@ 8
Good Carcass	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 13
Good Saddles	@ 13
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 50
Puckles	@ 30
Heads, each	@ 15

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 11
Good Caul	@ 11 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 13 1/2
Saddles Caul	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 15
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 11
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 3
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 11
Medium Saddles	@ 11 1/2
Good Saddles	@ 9
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@ 12
Mutton Legs	@ 6
Mutton Stew	@ 6
Mutton Loins	@ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 3

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 12
Leaf Lard	@ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 22
Spare Ribs	@ 7 1/2
Butts	@ 10
Hocks	@ 8
Trimnings	@ 7 1/2
Tails	@ 4
Snouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 3
Pigs' Heads	@ 4
Blade Bones	@ 6
Cheek Meat	@ 4 1/2
Hog Plucks	@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 3
Pork Kidneys	@ 3
Pork Tongues	@ 7
Slip Bones	@ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 4
Backfat	@ 8 1/2
Hams	@ 12
Calas	@ 3 1/2
Brillies	@ 12
Shoulders	@ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 7
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 7
Choice Bologna	@ 8

Viennas	@ 9
Frankfurters	@ 9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 7 1/2
Tongue	@ 8 1/2
White Tongue	@ 9
Minced Sausage	@ 10
Prepared Sausage	@ 11
New England Sausage	@ 11
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 11
Special Compressed Ham	@ 10
Berliner Sausage	@ 14 1/2
Boneless Sausage	@ 14 1/2
Oxford Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Garlic	@ 9
Smoked Sausage	@ 9
Farm Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 7 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 13
Hams, Bologna	@ 20

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@ 15
German Salsami, Medium Dry	@ 12
Holsteiner	@ 13
Mettwurst, New	@ 20
Farmer	@ 1
Italian Salsami, New	@ 1
Monarque Cervelat	@ 1

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.50
Smoked Pork, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 1-50	3.50
Bologna, 2-20	3.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	34.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.37 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
10-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.	\$11.50
Plate Beef	\$11.00
Extra Mess Beef	\$9.00
Prime Mess Beef	\$9.50
Beef Hams	@ 12.00
Rump Butts	@ 10.45
Mess Pork	@ 15.75
Clear Fat Backs	@ 17.50
Family Back Pork	@ 13.00
Bean Pork	@ 13.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tes.	@ 11
Pure lard	@ 10
Lard, substitute, tes.	@ 9 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 9
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 63
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	@ 10
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 16 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 16 @ 20 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 7 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 7 1/2
Short Clinks	@ 6 1/2
Butts	@ 6 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/2 c. to 1/2 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	@ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	@ 13 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 14 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.	@ 8 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.	@ 8 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	@ 20 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 14
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 3 @ 6 avg.	@ 17 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 15
English Bacon, wide, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 13
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Dried Beef Sals	@ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Outsoles	@ 13 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 18
Smoked Hams	@ 19
Boiled Calas	@ 14 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 20
Cooked Boiled Shoulders	@ 14 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 12
Middles, per set	@ 12
Beef casings, per set	@ 5
Hog casings, per set	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 50
Hog middies, per set	@ 9
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 1
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.55 @ 2.60
Horn meal, per unit	@ 24.45
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 24.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	\$2.50 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45 @ 2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage 9 and 20%...	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%...	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 23.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	52.50
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	68.75
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	71.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 9.10
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.75
Neutral	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Leaf	@ 9 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 1/2 @ 9
Oleo No. 2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mutton	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tallow	6 1/2 @ 7
Grease	@ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	@ 70
Extra No. 1 lard oil	@ 56
No. 1 lard oil	@ 50
No. 2 lard oil	@ 48
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatfoot oil, pure, bbls.	58 @ 58
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	54 @ 57
Corn oil, loose	@ 5

TALLOW.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Neatfoot Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage Grease	nom @ 5

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	30 @ 51
P. S. Y., soap grade	47 @ 48
Soap, bbls., concn., 62 @ 63% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.77 @ 1.90
Barrels, ash	1.45 @ 1.47
Barrels, oak	1.55 @ 1.57

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Borax	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, ear lots, per ton	3.35
Michigan, granulated, ear lots, per ton	2.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2 @ 31	1.10

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LARD OIL GREASE
CRACKLINGS BONES
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25@6.50
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.50@5.25
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.75@4.40
Oxen and stags.....	1.75@4.90
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.25@4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.00@6.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.50@9.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	7.75@9.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.	5.50@7.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@5.00
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.25@8.00
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@7.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.25
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$6.90@7.00
Hogs, medium.....	@7.10
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.30@7.40
Pigs.....	@7.50
Rough.....	5.90@6.10

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Choice native light.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Common to fair native.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Choice native light.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	9 @ 10
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 9 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	@ 9
Common to fair Texas.....	6 1/2 @ 8
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair heifers.....	@ 7 1/2
Choice cows.....	@ 7 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@ 5 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14c. per lb.; No. 2, 10c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 15 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2, 11 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 5 1/2c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2, 8c. per lb.; No. 3, 7c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Western calves.....	10 @ 12
Western calves, fair to good.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Western calves, common.....	7 @ 9

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 13 1/2
Spring lambs, good.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Yearling lambs.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@ 11
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	9 @ 9 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	@ 13 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked Picnics, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 @ 16
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	15 @ 15 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	14 @ 16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/4

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@ \$30.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 85.00
Horns, 7 1/4 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @ 75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @ 60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lamb's' fries.....	6 @ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14 @ 15
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @ 13 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tea or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per lb., f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	5 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	32
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	34
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	14 1/2	16
Pepper, Sing., black.....	10 1/2	12
Pepper, Penang, white.....	13 1/2	15
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12 1/2	—
Allspice.....	7 1/2	10
Coriander.....	4	6
Cloves.....	18	21
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	18 @ 19
No. 2 skins.....	16 @ 17
No. 3 or branded.....	.00 @ 10
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	16 @ 17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	14 @ 15
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.95
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.65 @ 1.70
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.60 @ 1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.40 @ 1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	1.95 @ 2.10
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.85 @ 1.95
No. 1, B. M. kips.....	1.75 @ 1.85
No. 2, B. M. kips.....	1.65 @ 1.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.60 @ 2.65
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50 @ 2.60
Branded skins.....	10 @ 12
Branded kips.....	1.30 @ 1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.55 @ 1.65
Ticky skins.....	12 @ 15
Ticky kips.....	1.05 @ 1.15
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.90 @ 1.95
No. 3 skins.....	@ .11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Old hens, average best.....	15 @ 16
Old toms, average best.....	15 @ 16
Old, fair to good.....	12 @ 14
Spring, 4 to 6 lbs. each, meaty, per lb.....	22 @ 25
Spring, fair to good, per lb.....	15 @ 20
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lbs., pair, per lb.....	22 @ 24
Penn., 3 to 4 per pair, per lb.....	18 @ 20
Western, dry-picked.....	16 @ 18
Western, scalded.....	12 @ 14
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, heavy.....	@ 14 1/2
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	12 @ 13
Western, scalded, choice.....	@ 13 1/2
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	12 @ 13 1/2
Southwestern, best lots, straight.....	@ 14 1/2
Southwestern, poor to medium.....	12 @ 14
Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@ 9
Old cocks, scalded.....	@ 9
Ducks, spring, L. I. and Eastern.....	@ 17
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to doz.....	3.00 @ 3.25
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 2.75
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 2.25
Squabs, prime white, 6 @ 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@ 1.25
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	@ .50

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@ 14
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 15
Broilers, per lb.....	@ 15 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 14
L. I. ducks, per lb.....	@ 13 1/2
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@ 12 1/2
Geese, Western, per lb.....	@ 11
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@ 11
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@ 15
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 15

GAME.

Plover—Golden, frozen, per doz.....	\$4.50 @ 4.75
Pheasant, frozen, per doz.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Grass, frozen, per doz.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Snipe—English, per doz.....	2.25 @ 2.75
Woodcock—Per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Grouse—Per pair.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Partridges—Per pair.....	2.25 @ 2.75
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	3.00 @ 4.00
Redheads, per pair.....	2.00 @ 3.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	.75 @ 1.25
Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	.75 @ 1.10
Teal, green wing, per pair.....	.60 @ .75
Common, per pair.....	.20 @ .40
Venison—Whole deer, per lb.....	.25 @ .30
Saddles, per lb.....	.35 @ .38
Rabbits—Cotton tail, per pair.....	.40 @ .50

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. o. f. New York.....	@ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12 @ 13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.45 @ 2.50 and 10c
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York, 10.00.....	@ 11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York.....	2.95 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.75 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46 @ 49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.16 1/2 @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 80 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. F.....	.30 @ .40

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

CATTLE.—The decrease in the receipts this week was refreshing to the selling side of the market after the heavy run and break in prices last week. The arrivals first three days this week 56,498, against 71,856 a week ago and 64,554 a year ago. The daily arrivals were Monday 27,716, Tuesday 10,782, Wednesday (estimated) 18,000. Monday's market was strong to 10c. higher. Trains arrived early and the bulk of the offerings had changed hands by noon. A top of \$7.25 was reached for one load of prime branded Angus steers averaging 1,653 lbs. A four-load bunch of other branded cattle averaging 1,472 lbs. went at \$7.10, and two loads averaging 1,498 lbs. at the same price. Several lots of choice natives brought \$7, including a bunch of 122 head averaging 1,406 lbs. The bulk of the choice steers sold at \$6.35@6.85, including export cattle up to \$6.65. Fat dressed beef and shipping steers sold largely at \$5.65@6.10 and medium killers at \$5.25@5.50, with plain light lots at \$4.75@5.15, and inferior little killers down to \$4.10. Tuesday's offerings were mostly Westerns. The trading in the native cattle showed no change in prices. To-day's receipts were light for Wednesday and included 5,000 Westerns. Buyers were in the saddle early looking for good native cattle, and all such sold readily at 10c. advance over Monday, or about 20c. better than the low time of last week. Plain and common native cattle such as are coming in competition with Westerns are slow sellers. The big packers prefer the fat Western steers to the medium and common grassy natives. These Western cattle are expected to arrive freely for the next six weeks.

There is a marked scarcity of good quality fat strong weight cows and heifers, and orders for this kind are going over unfilled from day to day, but there is an abundance of medium and common cow stuff, and the buyers take their time about buying this kind. Light and medium weight fat cows 1,000@1,100 lbs. are not good sellers, and are quotable around \$3.50@3.85. This kind are coming into competition with Western steers and cows, and the Westerns kill a much larger percentage of beef. Cannery and cutters moving readily at steady prices. Bulls and veal calves unchanged.

HOGS.—Further decrease in supply of hogs is noticeable this week. The average weight is also considerably less, there being a more liberal supply of pigs and under weight light hogs. Orders for mediums and butchers from Eastern sources show some improvement. The provision market has developed considerable strength, which has also assisted salesmen to obtain improved prices for all grades except light and under weights. The market to-day, under moderate receipts estimated at 20,000, opened very strong and active, sales averaging 5c. higher for everything except light hogs and pigs, which kinds sold about steady. Shipping demand very good and local packers showing a very friendly feeling to the heavy hog trade. The supply was fairly well purchased, most of the buyers being in the field until a late hour. We are inclined to believe that choice

medium weight shipping hogs will sell fully as well as light grades and possibly soon command a premium over same. Heavy grades will no doubt be in more moderate supply and the market already shows evidence of narrowing. Prospects at present writing favor steady to strong prices for hogs of good flesh and quality. Quotations: Choice heavy shipping, 250@300 lbs., \$6.35@6.50; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6.40@6.55; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$6.20@6.45; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.40@6.60; mixed packing, 240@280 lbs., \$6@6.25; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs., \$5.85@6.05; rough packers in small lots, \$5.40@5.70; stags, \$5@5.50; boars, \$2.50@3.50; choice pigs under 100 lbs., \$5@5.35; choice pigs, 110@135 lbs., \$5.60@6; common and undesirable lots, \$3@4.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 24, 1907.

After the record breaking receipts of 94,800 cattle and calves here last week, a big reduction in the run this week is welcome, and of great benefit to the market. The demand was phenomenal last week, and was sufficient to absorb the entire supply, and even to reduce the number held over at the end of the week, as compared with number remaining at end of previous week, but prices naturally shaded downward under the weight of the enormous transactions. A supply of 19,000 head yesterday sold strong to 10 higher, she stuff 10 to 15 higher, and 21,000 head here to-day are selling steady to strong on all kinds. No topsty stuff has been here this week, best steers here selling at \$6.25 to \$6.80, partly finished steers at \$5.25 to \$6.00, best fed cows \$4.50, heifers \$5.40. Western grass steers of good weights bring \$4.00 to \$4.75, with best heavy steers up to \$5.25, a string of Colorados to-day at \$5.00. Cows and heifers have sold better each day since last Thursday, including to-day, bulk at \$2.75 to \$3.25, with a fair number from native pastures up to \$3.75 and \$4.00, heifers at \$3.00 to \$4.25, bulls \$2.40 to \$3.50, calves 25 to 50 cents lower than a week ago, veals up to \$6.00, heavy calves \$3.00 to \$4.50. Almost 44,000 head of cattle and calves were purchased here for the country last week, 1,300 car loads, the biggest week in this trade ever known here. Prices declined 10 to 25 cents, but the market is firmer this week. Best heavy feeders, worth \$4.75 to \$5.25 are scarce, bulk being medium weights, at \$4.00 to \$4.75, stock steers at \$3.00 to \$4.25, stock she stuff mainly under \$3.00.

Hog receipts are moderate, 10,000 here to-day, market steady after a weak opening, top \$6.32½, bulk \$6.10 to \$6.30. A good shipping demand has been the main sustaining feature, and fluctuations have been small. Packers have attempted to put heavy hogs down on a parity with other points, but as competition from shippers affects the bulk of the arrivals at this market, because of the lighter average weight here than at markets north of this point, they have had small success.

Supplies of sheep and lambs are liberal. 15,000 here to-day, market steady on sheep, lower on lambs. Killing lambs bring \$7.00 to \$7.30, yearlings and wethers \$5.50 to \$5.85, ewes up to \$5.60. Nearly 50 per cent. of the arrivals are available for the country, demand for them first class, at \$6.80 to \$6.85, for feeding lambs, feeding yearlings \$5.35 to \$5.70, breeding ewes \$5.35 to \$6.25, the latter class enjoying a phenomenal demand both on the markets and all over the West.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Sept. 24.

Cattle receipts last week were the heaviest so far this year, but as the proportion of beef steers was comparatively small there was no serious decline in prices. On the contrary the market developed considerable strength on the desirable corn fed grades and prices are again right up around the high point of the year. The best western rangers also sold readily at good firm figures but there was a slump of about 10@15c. on the medium and common kinds. Choice natives are selling up around \$7.00. Western range beefs are selling at a range of \$3.75@5.50, the bulk of the fair to good kinds at \$4.40@4.90. Cows and heifers held about steady last week and have been somewhat stronger so far this week. Prices range from \$2.00 to \$4.00 for grassers with the bulk of the trading at \$2.85@3.40. Business in stockers and feeders has been very heavy of late. Last week some 15,000 head were sent to the country and prices were fairly well sustained throughout. Good to choice fleshy feeders are going at \$4.80@5.25; fair to good grades at \$4.30@4.70 and common to fair kinds at \$3.00@4.00.

Hog prices held steady to strong last week and there has been still further improvement in the market the past two days. Both local packers and eastern buyers are taking hold of the heavy weights in better shape, although the light and butcher grades still command the best figures. The range of prices is wider than for some time past owing to the fact that all classes of buyers are passing up the rough heavy and packing grades and do not seem to want them even at bottom figures. There were only about 6,000 hogs here to-day and prices were a shade higher. Tops brought \$6.30 as against \$6.25 on last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was around \$5.80@6.00 as against \$5.75@5.90 a week ago.

Owing to the exceptionally heavy run of sheep lately the trend of prices has been lower for the first time this season. With 45,000 head here Monday, breaking all previous records, the market declined 10@15c. and there was a further drop of about a dime to-day. Fully three-fourths of the arrivals are selling to the feeder buyers and the demand is very active. Quotations on good to choice killers: Lambs, \$6.75@7.00; yearling wethers, \$5.60@5.90; wethers, \$4.90@5.15; ewes, \$4.65@5.00. On feeders: Lambs, \$6.25@6.75; yearlings, \$5.50@5.80; wethers, \$4.75@5.00; ewes, \$4.00@4.40; yearling breeding ewes, \$6.00@6.50; aged breeding ewes, \$5.00@5.75.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	7,000	2,500
Kansas City	3,000	2,500	—
South Omaha	300	3,500	300

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1907.

Chicago	25,000	30,000	25,000
Kansas City	19,000	3,500	9,000
South Omaha	7,500	4,000	40,000

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1907.

Chicago	10,000	14,000	25,000
Kansas City	25,000	10,000	8,000
South Omaha	6,500	7,000	16,000

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1907.

Chicago	15,000	20,000	22,000
Kansas City	12,000	7,500	10,000
South Omaha	5,000	5,000	15,000

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1907.

Chicago	2,500	13,000	5,000
Kansas City	3,500	4,000	6,000
Omaha	2,200	6,000	1,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 23, 1907.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,327	—	1,774	24,804	12,563
Sixtieth street	2,356	46	3,989	9,703	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	16,159
Lehigh Valley	5,874	—	1,355	6,500	—
Scattering	—	65	144	42	4,350
Totals	12,557	111	7,241	41,046	33,074
Totals last week	12,396	117	7,514	35,808	30,563

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwartzschild & S., So. Victorian	400	—
Schwartzschild & S., So. Minnetonka	400	1,000
Schwartzschild & S., So. Toronto	300	—
Schwartzschild & S., So. Philadelphia	—	800
J. Shamburg & Son, So. Victorian	400	—
J. Shamburg & Son, So. Toronto	300	—
J. Shamburg & Son, So. Minnetonka	400	—
Morris Beef Co., So. Victorian	—	3,500
Morris Beef Co., So. Celtic	—	1,650
Morris Beef Co., So. Teutonic	—	1,600
Morris Beef Co., So. Philadelphia	—	1,500
Swift Beef Co., So. Teutonic	—	1,200
Swift Beef Co., So. Celtic	—	1,750
Armour & Co., So. Philadelphia	—	1,100
G. H. Hammond Co., So. Minnetonka	—	1,200
Cudahy Packing Co., So. Celtic	—	750
Total exports	2,200	16,050
Total exports last week	1,642	16,350

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO SEPTEMBER 23, 1907.

Exports from—	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
New York	2,200	—	16,050
Boston	2,134	—	9,116
Baltimore	1,451	—	—
Philadelphia	1,569	—	1,200
Portland	907	523	—
Montreal	2,285	198	—
Exports to—			
London	4,560	191	12,916
Liverpool	4,298	523	13,450
Glasgow	535	—	—
Bristol	619	—	—
Manchester	531	—	—
Antwerp	204	—	—
Totals to all ports	10,646	716	26,366
Totals to all ports last week	8,600	1,645	22,698

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending September 21:

CATTLE.

Chicago	46,537
Omaha	18,133
Kansas City	37,994
St. Joseph	17,804
Cudahy	657
Wichita	402
New York & Jersey City	10,408
Fort Worth	29,583
Detroit	1,517

HOGS.

Chicago	82,628
Omaha	32,076
Kansas City	37,505
St. Joseph	29,418
Cudahy	4,709
Ottumwa	11,325
Cedar Rapids	4,764
Wichita	3,204
Bloomington	990
New York & Jersey City	23,074
Fort Worth	3,809
Detroit	6,490

SHEEP.

Chicago	68,250
Omaha	19,504
Kansas City	23,848
St. Joseph	13,935
Cudahy	694
New York & Jersey City	41,049
Fort Worth	1,672
Detroit	3,914

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, SEPTEMBER 27.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 14,000; steady to 5c. higher; \$5.70@6.70.

KANSAS CITY.—No report received.

OMAHA.—No report received.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; steady; \$6.40@6.80.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; strong; \$6.70@7.10.

CLEVELAND.—No report received.

ST. LOUIS.—No report received.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.15; city steam, \$8.87½; refined, Continent, tcs., \$9.70; do., South America, tcs., \$10.30; kegs at \$11.60; compound, \$8.87½.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.—Beef, extra India mess, 87s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 78s. 9d.; shoulders, 34s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 48s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 54s. 6d.; do. short ribs, 56s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 54s. 6d.; do., 45@50 lbs., 53s.; backs, 47s.; bellies, 54s. Tallow, 30s. Turpentine, 38s. 3d. Rosin, common, 10s. 6d. Lard, spot, fine Western, tierces, 45s.; American refined pails, 46s. 6d. Cheese, white, Canadian, new, 60s.; old, 65s.; do. colored, 61s. for new and 67s. for old. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 45½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 33s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 27s. 6d. Linseed (London), La Plata, September and October at 44s.; Calcutta, September and October, 45s. 4½d. Linseed oil (London), 24s. 10½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

This has been an extremely quiet week in the oleo business. The butterine manufacturers in Europe are pretty well supplied for the time being, and the packers have not much to offer, being well sold up. The prospect for prices of oleo oil at present is that there will be little fluctuation in the near future.

As regards neutral lard, price of that has advanced in sympathy with the lard market, but at the advanced price business has almost come to a standstill, since the butterine manufacturers in Europe cannot afford to pay present price and look for a lower level of lard prices later in the season.

There is not much change in the situation of cotton oil; supplies are light both here and abroad, and there is no new oil coming to market yet.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Sept. 26.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 6½c. per lb.; tale at 1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; cailex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs.; bbls., 1½c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 5½c. @5½c. per lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 6½c. @6½c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 6½c., and in barrels, 7½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c., and yellow, 70@75c. per gal.; green olive oil foots,

6½c. @6½c. per lb.; saponified red oil, 6½c. per lb., and elaine oil, 46c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 7¼@8c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 9¼@9½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 57c. per gal.; corn oil, 5½c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9c. per lb.; house grease, 5½c. @6c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½c. @6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½c. @5½c. per lb.; light bone grease, 6@6½c. per lb.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The prices for corn were further stimulated on reports of more frost in a few sections West. The hog products market had that factor for the day for a fair degree of firmness, as well that hog prices were stronger.

Cottonseed Oil.

There are reports that some extreme prices are being paid for seed, in a few sections, where it must be had for crude oil contracts, and up to \$28 per ton. The New York market to-day weak and about ½c. lower. The cotton crop news continues favorable, and there is quieter demand all around. Early "call" prices: for prime yellow, September at 53@54½c.; October at 51½@52c.; November at 45½@46c.; December at 42@42½c.; January at 40¼@41¼c.; March at 41¼@41¾c. Sales 200 bbls. prime yellow, November at 45½c.; 200 bbls. January at 41c.; 1,000 bbls. March at 41¼c.; 100 bbls. do. at 41½c. Immediately after the "call" sales of 200 bbls. prime yellow, November at 45½c.; 300 bbls. January 40½c.; October at 51½c. bid and 51½c. asked.

Tallow.

The undertone of the market is somewhat steadier, especially for the prime grades. New York city hhds. still quoted at 6c.

Oleo Oil.

Sale of 100 tcs. at an advance to 57c. florins in Rotterdam.

Oleo Stearine.

Steady at 9c. in New York. Sale of 80,000 lbs. at 9c., while a sale before that had been 100,000 lbs. at 8½c.

CATTLE SPLEEN AS A FOOD.

Dr. Edward T. Williams, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School and a resident of Boston, Mass., claims to have discovered that cattle spleens, which hitherto have been regarded as non-edible, are not only fit to eat, but exceedingly palatable and nourishing.

"Their easily perishable nature has lowered their commercial value," says he, "for they spoil quickly even when kept on ice. Primarily I have been experimenting upon the blood for the last six years. In my work I have discovered that the spleen is the organ from which emanates the most of the red blood corpuscle. The average spleen contains three-fourths of a grain of iron and one and one-half grains of phosphorus per ounce, which makes it the richest possible food." I am at present negotiating with a sausage manufacturer with the idea of putting spleen up in the form of sausage.

In the preservation of the spleen when put up in the sausage form Dr. Williams has invented a method of preserving them. The cost of the product is to be less than ten cents a pound.

THE
TRADE
CAN ALWAYS
**GLEAN
BARGAINS**

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

PAGE 45

Retail Section

NEW JERSEY SHOPS TO CLOSE.

Butcher workmen's unions at Paterson, N. J., have decided to compel master butchers to close their shops on Sundays, to close all shops at 6 P. M. every week day except Saturday, and at 9 P. M. on that day, and to have them close Wednesday afternoons during the three summer months. They will also try to prevent the alleged retailing of meats by wholesalers and by grocers.

BOYCOTT SUNDAY SELLING BUTCHER.

The meat men of West New York and Guttenberg, N. J., have all agreed on Sunday closing except one butcher. He and his son conduct the business, employing no other help. He refuses to close, and the trade will institute a boycott against him to compel him to do so. The butchers will have a parade and celebration next Sunday, October 6, in honor of the success of the closing movement.

TEXAS BUTCHERS AND REGISTRY LAW.

In some parts of Texas butchers are complying with the law requiring all butchers and small slaughterers to register with the county clerks. In Galveston 141 butchers have registered, while at Houston it is said few have done so. The state authorities will institute prosecutions against those butchers who fail to comply with the state law. Their shops can be closed if they do not have a license.

BOYCOTT AS A HIGH PRICE CURE.

The union labor element at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has a plan to reduce prevailing high prices of meat. They say they will pledge all members of their unions not to eat meat until prices are reduced to a level which they consider proper. They believe this will "bring down the coon." They have not announced their intention of trying the same plan to secure a reduction in prevailing high prices of nearly all other commodities. Evidently they do not relish starvation, even to spite the butcher, the baker, etc.

MEAT EATERS LIVE LONGER.

The controversy between vegetarians and meat eaters has been revived in England as a result of the address delivered last week by Sir James Crichton Browne to the British Sanitary Inspectors' Association on the subject of the British food supply. The papers are filled with letters from experts and others discussing vegetarianism and other points.

Dr. Henry Forbes, the well-known physician, comes to Sir James's defence on the subject of meat eating. He holds that man's position as the leader of terrestrial creation is largely due to meat eating. He denies the theory that meat eaters are more liable to cancer than vegetarians. He states that vegetarian animals are liable to cancerous tumors and that the negroes of Africa and the West Indian Islands, who are fruitarians and vegetarians, are largely subject to cancer; also that vegetarianism has a tendency to induce tuberculosis. He asserts that old people

can add from seven to twelve years to their lives by adhering to a carefully arranged meat diet.

KIND OF VEAL BUTCHERS WANT.

There is a heap of difference in veal, according to the statements of calf buyers at this market, says the Chicago Live Stock World. Butchers say the public demand calls for a certain kind of calf meat and the range of quality is very narrow. Veal on the hooks to sell well has to have the proper whiteness and the right kind of kidney. Meat that is "fired" or a little too old is tabooed and hard to sell at a big discount from the proper thing. Consequently of all the calves that come, comparatively few are just right. They are too big, or too small, or too lean, or too something that makes them hard to sell.

Buyers want calves in good condition that weigh 120 to 150 lbs. When they weigh more than that they are regarded with suspicion and when they weigh less they are ignored. Milk is selling so high at this time of the year that calves are put on grass as soon as they can eat it, and the result is that they are generally held past the proper veal weight before they are shipped. In calves it takes but little difference in condition to make a great deal of difference in price.

Just now thousands of Texas and western range calves are being marketed and the native calves that compete with them have to sell correspondingly low. For instance, this week, while choice vealers were eagerly sought for at \$8@8.25, grass-fed calves, 160 to 200 lbs. were selling at \$5@6 and many heavier calves had to go at \$3.50@4.50.

WASHINGTON BUTCHERS' BARBECUE.

The Master Butchers' Association of Washington, D. C., conducted one of its famous barbecues at the Bennings race track on Wednesday. There was an immense crowd to witness the programme of racing, games, etc., and to participate in the barbecue feast and dancing which followed.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The death is reported of M. M. Ruffner, a meat man of Reading, Pa.

Frank Hopple will rebuild his meat market, recently destroyed by fire, at Chambersburg, Pa.

F. S. Erdman has opened a pork store at Hollins Market, Baltimore, Md.

Fire on September 16 destroyed the meat market of J. Sauer at Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Gottlieb Schewkeheimer, a butcher of Portage, O., has become bankrupt. Liabilities \$6,200 and assets \$40.

J. L. Desjardins has purchased the meat business of C. Bernard at Marquette, Mich.

C. Bernard has opened a new meat market at Marquette, Mich.

A. H. Burt & Company have sold their meat market at Stanford, Neb., to Clarence Walmsley.

S. L. Ferguson has sold out his meat market and grocery business at Glenwood, Ia., to J. W. Morgan & Company.

Charles Yeakel has sold his Market Square Meat Market at Fort Scott, Kas., to Harry Morrow and others.

Charles Gates has sold his grocery and meat market at Iola, Kas., to Harry Smith & Company.

Courts Bell and Ervin Haskins have opened a meat market at Harper, Kas.

M. N. Smith has sold his interest in the meat business of Smith & Paris at Yates Center, Kas., to Walter Sherk.

H. H. Wright has purchased the meat market of J. B. Smith at Bristow, Neb.

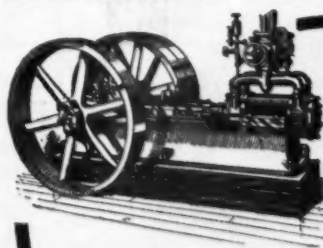
Edward Starke has purchased the meat market of Peck & Conrod at Coleridge, Neb.

Mr. Moran has succeeded to the entire meat business of Moran & Senter at Walt Hill, Neb.

Waldahl Brothers will erect a building at Sentinel Butte, N. D., and will occupy it with a meat market.

M. Ballinger will put in a meat market with his general store at Larena, Wash.

C. A. Drowley has sold out his butcher



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CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.

182-185 E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

shop at 2320 Pacific avenue, Tacoma, Wash., to Piehl & Gabrielsen.

The Walla Walla Meat Company has succeeded to the butcher shop of G. Harras at Walla Walla, Wash.

George Galbraith has engaged in the meat business at San Juan, Wash.

H. C. Jensen has sold out his meat market at Rexburg, Ida., to Hunt & Collins.

Kaisner & Kalons have succeeded Danforth & Kalons in the meat business at Nampa, Ida.

Wade Whitten has succeeded to the meat business of C. S. Smith at Salem, Neb.

George Skow, the butcher, is erecting a new shop at Valleyford, Wash.

Ferando & Company have succeeded Frank Ferando in the meat business at Meaderville, Mont.

J. Travers & Company have opened a butcher shop at Sapperton, B. C.

W. C. Proher & Brother have purchased the meat market at Hiram, O.

T. F. Good of Batavia, N. Y., has closed his meat market and filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

W. H. Spurr will shortly open the meat market at Port Huron, Mich., recently run by John Howard.

Alexander Lamarque, a well known wholesale butcher of Stock Landing, La., died last week.

Thomas Gingham & Company of New York, N. Y., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in poultry, meats, etc., by E. D. Cronin, Brooklyn; E. A. Monfort, 1350 St. Nicholas avenue, and Fred Knowlton.

The death is reported of James H. Hazzard, a veteran meat dealer of Mountindale, N. Y. Armstrong & Alge will discontinue their retail meat market at Woodland, Cal.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A SALESMAN.

Are you a salesman, or just filling the place of one? Be it known that a great many people who claim they are salesmen have none of the qualifications for such a position, and some of them cannot be even classed as high as an "order taker." The "order taker" books what business he can find at the regular prices, but the man who grades lower than the "order taker" is the one who is always cutting prices.

He gets business. His order book will show that, but at what profit to his house? Many such men are absolutely unable to show any net profit to their house, and under such circumstances they are worse than useless to that house.

The man who depends on cutting prices to sell goods admits that he is no salesman. If he was a salesman he could sell the goods at the same price the customer had been paying for them. A lower price than a competitor, on the same goods, is not only an admission that the man making the cut is a poor salesman, but that his house is a back number for employing him.

An order taken from a retailer without profit does not bring you his future business unless you continue the unprofitable tactics. He merely makes it a point to use you to beat down prices. If the cut on one article on the order is made up by increasing the price of another, he will eventually find you out, and then you are worse off than before.

FIVE MILLIONS OF PROVISIONS.

It will take about 5,000,000 lbs. of provisions to start off the battleship fleet on its coming journey to the Pacific, and this immense order is to be placed in New York City. Bids for this amount have been asked, all of the supplies to be delivered at the New York Navy Yard, the deliveries to begin November 1. The bids will be opened in the Navy Department, in Washington, on October 3, and the names of the successful bidders will be made public one week later. It is announced that each of the ships, including those in the torpedo boat flotilla and the colliers and supply ships, when they leave for the Pacific will have on board all of the provisions necessary for the entire voyage.

Some of the items in the lists sent out to the bidders, besides those mentioned, are 1,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, 1,000,000 pounds of vegetables, to include turnips, cabbages, carrots, onions, asparagus, tomatoes and other vegetables; 1,000,000 pounds of flour, 500,000 pounds of canned fruits including apples, peaches, pears and other fruits; 400,000 pounds of canned vegetables of all kinds, 400,000 pounds of peas, 200,000 pounds of ham, 100,000 pounds of condensed milk, 100,000 pounds of coffee, 15,000 pounds of tea, 40,000 frozen fresh eggs, 5,000 pounds of mustard, 5,000 pounds of pepper, and 5,000 pounds of salt.

IOWA BUTCHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The Council Bluffs, Iowa, Butchers' and Grocers' Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: John Olson, president; L. Green, vice president; R. H. Huntington, secretary; Julius Keppner, treasurer. Members of the board of directors were elected as follows: E. A. Countryman, John Beck, Jacob Ziller, Gus Hinricks, M. Bartel and Martin Nelson.

THIS BUTCHER IS SORE.

The following advertisement appears in an Oxford, Iowa, newspaper: Having tired of my business, my meat market and slaughterhouse are for sale. People have used me rough, I want to leave Oxford Junction, therefore my business is for sale. Also please call and settle for the meat you have eaten and haven't paid for. Come and pay your accounts, and if you want to buy the business, come at once.—August Tech.

GOING TO PACKERS' CONVENTION.

There will be a large party of New York packers and meat men in attendance at the American Meat Packers' Association convention at Chicago on October 7, 8 and 9. Charles Rohe, of Rohe & Brother, who is also a member of the executive committee of the Association, is in charge of the arrangements from New York and is making Pullman reservations for the party, which is expected to leave on Saturday evening, October 5, over the New York Central, reaching Chicago Sunday afternoon. The crowd is looking forward to a good time on the trip and in Chicago, as well as a lot of benefit from the convention.

BEEF FOR THE ISTHMUS.

As stated last week, the government last week rushed a ship load of beef from New York to the Isthmus of Panama to supply the forces at work there on the canal. Shipments usually made from Southern ports could not be made because of lack of refrigerating facilities on ships sailing from those ports, so the United States refrigerator supply ship Culgoa was loaded at New York with 500 tons of refrigerated beef by Morris & Company. It gave the local Morris staff a busy day or two to get off this rush order, but they did it, and the ship sailed on schedule.

WEBBER WINS POULTRY PRIZES.

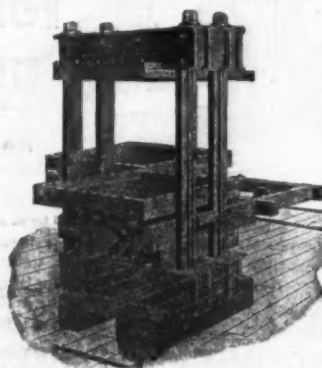
At the Interstate Fair held in Sioux City, Iowa, this month, Richard Webber, proprietor of the Harlem Packing House, was the largest exhibitor in the poultry department and won a large share of the prizes, and met in competition exhibitors representing a large part of Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa.

Mr. Harry S. Webber, who is the manager of Mr. Webber's poultry place in Sioux City, is very proud of the result. The Webber entries took twenty-eight first and twenty-one second prizes, and received first prizes for the largest and best display of one variety of chickens, and for the largest and best display of water-fowl.

LARD FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department will open bids in Washington on October 8, for 100,000 lbs. of lard to be delivered at the New York Navy Yard.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.



Hydraulic Tankage, Garbage, Fertilizer, Glucose and Distillers' and Brewers' Grain Presses

35 to 500 tons, downward or upward pressure. With or without transfer car system. The great pressure obtained, convenience and simplicity of operation and construction has made these presses "Standard" with the largest and most enterprising packing houses.

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NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Louis Block is about to establish a new market up on Amsterdam avenue.

Mansbach & Co. have opened a new shop at 118th street and Lenox avenue.

Treasurer L. A. Carton of Swift & Company was in New York this week.

Sam Frank has opened a new market at Second avenue and 38th street. The opening took place to-day.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, is on a trip through the South for pleasure and rest.

Ernest Weider has sold his meat market at First avenue and 47th street to L. Meyer of 39th street and Second avenue.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending September 21 averaged 8.22 cents per pound.

Charles Richter will open a new market at Second avenue and 38th street, on the corner opposite that formerly occupied by him.

F. Figge's provision establishment at No. 178 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, was damaged by fire on Tuesday to the extent of \$500.

Joseph Conron, president of the Conron Bros. Company, will attend the American Meat Packers' Association convention at Chicago next week.

General Manager J. A. Howard of the S. & S. Company was on a trip through the South this week, including in his itinerary the Jamestown Exposition, where his company has the chief meat contracts.

Nine Washington Market meat dealers have been sued by the State for alleged violation of the bob veal law. State inspectors say an extensive trade in bob veal is going on in this market.

Four East Side kosher butchers were arrested Sunday for keeping open shop on Sun-

day. Some one had told them the Sunday law would be suspended because of the Jewish festival, and they believed it. It cost them \$5 to discover their mistake.

The local meat situation this week could be briefly described as follows: Good beef, good lambs and good calves were scarce and cost high. Common stuff was plenty and cheap, but butchers wanted only the best, and as a result they had to pay for it.

J. A. Van Neste, the poultry scout for the Conron Bros. Company, left this week for an extended Western trip. During his absence he will take in the convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, the National Poultry and Game Association and the dairy show at Chicago, as well as giving his famous imitations of Governor Cummins and other statesmen through Iowa and Missouri.

S. & S. PLANT IN WEST.

Vice-president Max J. Sulzberger of the S. & S. Company was interviewed this week by the daily press concerning the report of a new plant to be built by his company at Denver or Pueblo, Colo. Mr. Sulzberger

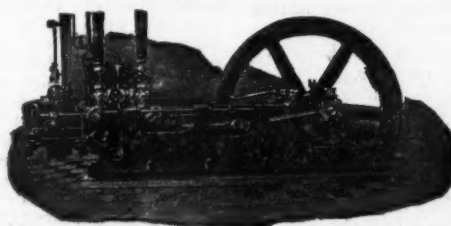
stated that work on the plant would begin in a short time, as soon as the site was decided on. He was further quoted as follows:

"We have been supplying Colorado and adjacent territory from our Kansas City and Chicago plants. Our business has increased very materially, and we decided that it would be wise to enter the far western field with a plant of our own.

"Our plant will be a most extensive one. We shall be able to kill 3,000 to 4,000 cattle, 10,000 sheep and 8,000 hogs a week. When the plant is in operation we shall not have to call on our Kansas City and Chicago houses for meat for the Colorado and far western territory."

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending September 21, 1907, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 21,242 lbs.; Brooklyn, 10,024 lbs.; Queens, 160 lbs.; total, 41,426 lbs. Fish, Manhattan, 8,100 lbs. Poultry and Game, Manhattan, 10,202 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,978 lbs.; total, 12,180 lbs.



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Standard of Quality for 25 Years
Best advertised by the number of its pleased users.
5500 Throughout the World.

May be operated from any power.

Correspondence Solicited.

The Fred W. Wolf Co.

Rees, Nathorn and Dayton Sts.

Chicago

ATLANTA.

FORT WORTH.

KANSAS CITY.

SEATTLE.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Addazio, T., 39 Watt; H. Brand.
Buchhalter, I., 238 Clinton; H. Brand.
Berger, M., 3780 3d Ave.; S. Katzenstein.
Brooker, F., 315 E. 9th; J. Levy Co.
Campio, R., 20 Monroe; J. Levy Co.
Carlo, I., 516 E. 16th; F. Lesser.
Cohen, J., 55 E. 102d; J. Levy Co.
Cavallaro, G., 42 Oak; J. Levy Co.
Falco, C., 167 Elizabeth; United D. B. Co.
Goettler, T., 423 Brook Ave.; H. Brand.
Guisepppe, M., 312 E. 106th; H. Brand.
Greenspan, M., 151 Ridge; H. Brand.
Heistein, A., 133 E. 119th; J. Levy.
Heckh, A., 1774 Lexington Av.; U. D. B. Co.
Jacobson, A., 88 E. 111th; H. Brand.
Jeger, E., 234 E. 4th; United D. B. Co.
Klein, I., 92 Gouverneur; H. Brand.
Kahlberger, L., 1264 Amsterdam Ave.; J. Levy.
Karp, D., 97 Monroe; United D. B. Co.
Kraus, A. & L., 2506 Amsterdam Ave.; C. H. Humbolt.
Livingston, G., Home St. and Hoe Ave.; C. Livingston.
Lakas, M., 189 Avenue C; J. Levy Co.
Luclose, A., 180 Chrystie; United D. B. Co.
Merillo, N., 315 E. 115th; United D. B. Co.
Perlmutter, J., 386 E. 3d; H. Brand.
Pfeffer, A., 203 Stanton; H. Brand.
Piazza, C., 228 E. 45th; H. Brand.
Romeo, C., 117 Elizabeth; H. Brand.
Stollo, A., 31 Bedford; H. Brand.
Weiss, L., 307 E. 7th; F. Lesser.
Waldorf, H., E. 100th; H. Brand.
Zeinfeld, M., 327-9 E. 3d; F. Lesser.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Henrich, C., 423 Brook Ave.; T. Goettler.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Adickes, H., 1449 Nostrand Ave.; F. A. Alford.
Goodgowitz, Joseph, 276 Stockholm; J. Levy.
Hauser, F., 85 Suydam; H. S. Nane.
Stemper, Joseph, 225 Bedford Ave.; Levy Bros.
Zeitman, Louis, 910-12 Myrtle Ave.; Levy Bros.
Zagoren, Sam, 210 Scholes; Levy Bros.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Glaeser, A., 2 Smith; A. Roemer.
Heller & Orgel, 21 Pike; S. Goldberg.
Kramon, A., 1470 5th Ave.; J. Fisher.
Levin, B. & A., 391 Central Park West; I. Goldberg.
Meinhardt, B., 303 E. 91st; H. Marcus.
Press, Press & Cooper, 139 E. B'way; S. Levy.
Panzera, S., 336 E. 109th; G. De Socia.
Roberts, F., 389 6th Ave.; J. Stein.
Tiedemann, A., 1187 3d Ave.; G. A. Stauch.
Callas & Alex, 101 W. 42d; E. R. Biehler.
Doering, P., 84 West; H. Roedel.
Piscane, A., 425 7th Ave.; J. B. Arigots.
Rosenthal & London, 713 6th Ave.; I. Raved.
Stalthis & Soter, 666 8th Ave.; C. J. Paulsen.
Smith, S., 2586 3d Ave.; P. Wechster.
Weiss, K., 279-83 E. 3d; A. E. Rose.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Billings, G. J., Jerome Ave. and 177th; A. A. Billings.
Cafe Enterprise, 309-11 Grand; Resnicoff & Schwartz.
Fisher, J., 1470 5th Ave.; A. Kramon.
Goldberg, M., 121 Attorney; J. Lasner.
Hindman, A., 2734 8th Ave.; W. P. Cosman.
Karper, M., 138 Eldridge; W. & A. Karper.
Morino, M., 2303 8th Ave.; A. Morino.
Tublitz, B., 78 Sheriff; N. Rathner.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Weissberg, Jacob, 632 Manhattan Ave.; Abr. Robenowitz.
Donaldson, John, 26 Willoughby Ave.; G. T. McQuade.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Brenack, Thos. P., 26 Willoughby; John Donaldson.
Jappen, Geo., 912 B'way; John H. Heissenbuttel.
Levine, Nathan, 521 Rockaway Ave.; Dora Levine.

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 32.)

almost invariably made on all shipments from this country.

In order that you may thoroughly understand these questions, we should get at the foundation of the subject, and begin with the loading on this side. Many of you are familiar with this process, but for the benefit of those who are not, I will give a brief account of how linters are loaded on board ship, which is as follows:

A rope sling is usually used to circle from two to three bales at a time, and in this manner, they are pulled on board and lowered into the hole under the ship's own steam, where they are placed in position by stevedores. It sometimes happens that only one bale is pulled on at a time, and in this case, grabs are generally used, which are similar to those used by cotton weighers. Linters are seldom damaged while being loaded except where a small space is to be filled, and then the stevedores do not hesitate to cut the bale to fit the space. It might be well for me to mention that the cubic space taken up by a bale of linters while stored in a ship averages about 35 cubic feet. There are, however, instances where the bales are particularly well compressed, and such being the case, the space would be reduced to about 30 cubic feet.

Separating Lots of Linters.

Under the prevailing rules of carriers, when quantities of linters are exported by a number of shippers, and transported by various railroads, it is a matter of impossibility to keep the different lots, or shipments, separated. To do so, would entail a serious delay and expense for both the steamship agents and railroads, for it seldom happens that the entire cargo is on the wharf when the ship begins loading. For instance, should Mr. A, Mr. B and Mr. C each have 1,000 bales consigned to them at Hamburg, Germany, all to be forwarded on Steamship "Rapallo," the probabilities are that no one lot would be completed when the loading of the steamship began; therefore, the three incomplete lots would probably be loaded in one compartment and the balance would be loaded as it is delivered by the railroads, in another compartment, along with stock going to other consignees, and thus the linters consigned to several different parties, are mixed throughout. I might add the plan of a ship reads a certain compartment contains a certain quantity (naming the quantity) regardless of marks or tags.

We will now proceed to the other side, and cover the four important points enumerated in the beginning. In bringing these points out, I will relate my personal experience with a shipment of 600 bales linters loaded at Savannah, Ga., on Steamship Ryton of the Gans steamship line, sailing May 15th last. This lot of 600 bales was made up of several small lots from different mills in Georgia, and naturally, as many different grades. They were all consigned to our Hamburg house, and were supposed to be marked and tagged by the Mills before loading to cars, according to instructions. Going on the same steamer were several hundred bales consigned by other dealers to different parties at Hamburg. Nearly this entire cargo of linters was loaded as they were received from the railroad, therefore, when the ship

was ready to sail, it was about as badly mixed lot as you could possibly imagine.

It was my good fortune to be in Hamburg when this particular steamer arrived, and when she began unloading, I was informed by our Hamburg house that many of the bales were not marked, and the different consignees, as well as the steamship agents, were having trouble in identifying their stock. I was, therefore, requested to go to the dock and see if I could identify such linters as were shipped by me. When I reached the dock, I found the ship unloading under her own steam, lifting the bales out, sometimes by means of a rope swing being placed around them, and sometimes by pulling them out of the hole, one bale at a time, by placing the grab hooks under a single tie. If the tie did not break, or appear to be weak, the bale was usually lowered into the lighter with the grab still holding to the tie, but if the tie broke, the grabs were placed into the sides of the bale, or a rope was brought into use, and in this way the bale was lowered to the lighter.

As a rule, in unloading cotton or linters, it is necessary to loosen the bales from their compact position by placing the grabs in the sides or at the ends. I was informed by a steamship agent that it was strictly against the rules of shipping to pull the bales up one at a time by the tie, but like a great many rules which are supposed to be mandatory, they are sometimes broken. My observation was, that some of the bales were damaged by having the tie broken and bagging torn, a result of the grab hooks, and in one instance I observed that a bale had been broken in half in order to fit a certain space. This, however, was done in loading, and in such cases the steamship agents are responsible to the shipper. In fact, should linters or cotton be mutilated by the steamship, it is of course incumbent on the agents of the company to protect the damages or injuries.

Tags Were Torn Off the Bales.

On this particular lot of 600 bales, I found that at least 30 per cent. of the tags placed on the bales at the mills were torn off, in addition to this, there were very few bales stencilled or marked in any way, therefore, identification was a hard problem to solve, and the only means that we had left, was to be governed as well as we could by the grades.

In this percentage of unmarked and untagged bales there were some choice linters, and nearly every consignee on the quay was claiming them, including myself, and the only way that we settled the matter was to find a few bales of the same grade that were tagged. Ordinarily, the consignee who happened to appear on the quay first would load on cars the linters that were plainly marked or tagged in his name, then he would select the best grades from the stock of unmarked linters to fill out the number of bales allotted to him, as shown by ladings or ocean documents, leaving the poorer grades for the unfortunate consignee who had not yet put in his appearance.

The result would be that the consignee who had first choice of the unclaimed linters would go away entirely satisfied, for he had probably received stock of much better quality than he was entitled to, while the consignee who was forced to take the balance of the unmarked linters, which, of course, would be of a lower quality, is dissatisfied and refuses the shipment, or makes heavy reclamations on the shippers of this country because he did not get the stock that he bought.

Now the important question that confronts us is, "Who is responsible for these conditions?" We cannot lay it on the steamship, for the linters were not marked when they are receipted for by the ship's mate. Neither can we expect all tags to be in place after being handled from the cars to the dock, from the dock to the steamship, and from the steamship to the quay. We, therefore, must go back to the original starting points, which are the mills, and see if we cannot locate the trouble there.

As an exporter of linters (and this rule applies to all exporters), in every case we send tags to the mills and issue plain and specific

instructions to place the tags on the ends of the bales, and to stencil some three or four letter mark (naming the letters) on each bale. My personal experience has been that not one mill out of ten will follow these instructions verbatim. Nearly all of them will place the tags on the bales in some shape, but scarcely any of them will do any stencilling whatever. It may be because the mills have no stencils, but in this case they should notify the shipper.

I have actually known mills to load linters in a car without placing a tag or mark on the bales, and before closing the car door would pitch the bundle of tags inside the car without even unwrapping them, and the only instructions that they would follow would be to draw their draft, to which they would attach their bill of lading, place it in the bank, and end the matter so far as they were concerned.

In such cases, the linters are delivered to the other side just as they were received from the mills, without tags or stencil, and are liable to be delivered to any consignee that was on the ship's list, and if they are of a choice variety the first consignee who put in an appearance would get them. I, therefore, cannot impress too forcibly upon the managers of the oil mills to follow the instructions of a shipper to the letter, and not until this is done will the handling of linters be satisfactory to the buyer or seller.

On all linters shipped to the other side the exporters in order to protect themselves are forced to allow a certain percentage for reclamations, which is deducted from the price paid to the mills. If they knew what they would have delivered to them the identical bales that were bought they could very well afford, and would prefer, to add this difference to the price paid to the mills. But so long as the mills are indifferent to the instructions of an exporter he will of necessity be forced to protect his interest.

Improved Methods of Making Linters.

After visiting Hamburg, which is the greatest port of delivery for linters in the world, I took a trip through the milling district of Saxony and Bohemia, where 80 per cent. of the linters shipped abroad are consumed. This entire trip was made for the purpose of obtaining private information for my firm, but I am glad to have an opportunity of telling you some of the researches and results of this trip.

I found that the stock of linters unsold on July 1st in the Hamburg market amounted to nearly 70,000 bales. Eighty per cent. of this stock consists of very low grade linters, and it may take from two to three years before this ballast is cleared, as part of it, according to the judgment of spinners, is quite unsalable. These linters are not only very short and nappy, but also very leafy, and contain a great many hulls and faulty seed, and it is quite a problem for the consumer to know just what to make of his low-grade stock. And if the seed crushers of our country carry out the same proceedings in making linters as they did this past season, they will find that in a very short time a price of 1c. per pound will not tempt buyers. Further, when the linters are mixed packed the consumer accepts them on the lowest grade in the bale, and as all linters abroad are sold on Bremen arbitration, the consumer is upheld by this Exchange on all differences and complaints, for the rules of this Exchange are usually made and governed by the manufacturers themselves.

My four years' experience in the oil mill business taught me that in order to get separation, the seed must be cut closely, but this can be done by making two cuts. The first cut should certainly not exceed thirty pounds of lint per ton of seed, and twenty-five pounds is preferable, for this grade could easily form a substitute for East India cotton, and may advance or decline in price with the cotton market to a certain degree. The present price of American middling has reflected to a great extent on East India cotton, and in as much as choice linters could form a substitute for

East India cotton, they would be more in demand and bring better price than they ever have heretofore.

The second cut would of course be very short, but if they are clean and free from moates and faulty seed, they could be used to advantage in making absorbent cotton, and could also be manufactured into explosives, such as gun cotton, etc. The demand and price of ordinary low grade linters is usually ruled by the prices of East India cotton waste. This latter commodity brought a good price last season, which allowed a greater quantity of clean low grade linters to be consumed than would have been possible in normal years. However, since March the spindles in East India were increased about 35 per cent., which has reflected some on East India cotton waste, reducing it in price by about 40 per cent., and has reached a level where $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. f. o. b. American port, low grade linters cannot be considered a bargain.

I would also like to call your attention to the fact that it is very essential to avoid not only the thrashed hulls and naps, but also the very small particles called pepper leaf. When the linters are bleached, this pepper leaf shows up very distinctly and is very objectionable to the manufacturer.

In regard to mixed packs, of course it is a very hard matter for the oil mills to arrange their presses so as to pack their linters, all of the same grade, in one bale. This difference in grade is generally ruled by the different grades and class of seed received from different sections of the country. At the same time the mills should find some way to solve this problem, for they would realize at least 25 per cent. more for their linters by so doing, for as I have stated before, even if you should have only 10 per cent. of low grade linters in a bale of choice linters, the entire bale is valued on the price of the low grade.

How to Make Better Linters.

MR. TAYLOR: Along the lines of Mr. Adams' very interesting paper I will say that this year I installed a double linting plant at my mill, and I am making a beautiful grade of A linters. Last year, with the same number of linters that I am using now, I cut fifty-two pounds. I find that one-third of my production this year is A linters, of a first-class grade. Now, if we can take off of our market about one-third of the average grade linters that we are making, it seems to me we have gone a big, long step towards solving the linter problem.

The expense of changing to this system in my mill system, of thirty-foot conveyors and one elevator about fifteen feet high, and the installing of the heavy work at my mill, was so arranged that I could do it at the least expense. But I calculated, with the twenty linters to run all my seed through four of the linters, and then the balance of it through the other sixteen, and, as I tell you, instead of getting twenty-five per cent. of A linters, I rather expect to get—I am getting—about thirty per cent., thirty-three per cent. One-third of my production I ship to-day, of this year's seed, have been A linters, the balance of it B. Now, in addition to that, I find that my B linters are very much better and more even in grade than my average run was last year, when the A linters and everything went in together.

MR. WOODALL: I move that the same recommendation, so far as practicable, with reference to the handling of linters, be submitted to the same committees that I suggested in the resolutions with reference to cottonseed meal; particularly that the presidents of the different associations write to the different mills, and request that the linters be better prepared for market than heretofore, the same as was done with reference to cottonseed meal.

Mr. Woodall's motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

Prof. J. H. Connell of Dallas, Texas, read an interesting paper on "How Can the American Farmer Feed Europe?" (This will appear in a later issue of The National Provisioner.)

MR. TAYLOR: I have listened with intense interest to the very able address of Professor Connell. I believe that every member of this association fortunate enough to be present will bear me out in characterizing it as such. I move that, as a slight token of appreciation, we extend to Professor Connell a rising vote of thanks.

The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously, by a rising vote.

The Austrian Cotton Oil Tariff.

THE PRESIDENT: The next matter on the program is the discussion, or rather the consideration, of the Austrian tariff on cottonseed oil. That tariff has been in effect about one year. It is prohibitive in its character. It has wiped out within one year practically the entire trade in cottonseed oil, American cotton oil, in Austria, amounting to something like a million and a half of dollars.

Recently the Secretary of State at Washington advised your association that, through the influence of Ambassador Leishman at Constantinople, the Turkish Government has removed all restrictions on the sale of cottonseed oil in the Ottoman Empire. Your officers were encouraged by the results obtained there, through the efforts of the United States Government, to ask that similar attention be given by the American Ambassador at Vienna. We have communicated with the Secretary of State, and he has forwarded our letters to the American Ambassador.

We now desire the influence of this association in carrying on that work. It is very important. We are encouraged to believe, from private advices and from communications from dealers in oil in that country, that with proper efforts on the part of our Government we can at least succeed in having that tariff modified. Therefore, your officers have done what they can, and they ask the hearty assistance and endorsement of this entire association, in order that it may be presented to our Government, and by our Government to their representatives in such a way as to bring about the best results.

MR. J. C. HAMILTON of Louisiana: As a member of the Legislative Committee I desire to offer the following resolutions:

Mr. Hamilton's Resolution.

"Whereas, owing to the prohibitive duty imposed on American cottonseed oil by the government of Austria-Hungary, exports of this article to said country, which formerly amounted to anywhere between 100,000 and 150,000 barrels annually, have been practically cut off, which means a serious blow at the entire cotton-oil industry, necessitating the disposal of that additional quantity in the domestic market, naturally resulting in lower prices; and,

"Whereas, this works to the detriment of manufacturers and exporters of cottonseed oil as well; be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Interstate Cotton-Seed Crushers' Association, in meeting assembled, petition our government to continue the good work heretofore done in the interest of this great Southern industry, and especially to adopt such urgent and vigorous measures as will secure abolition of the prohibitive rate of duty imposed on American cottonseed oil, and to keep other European countries from taking similar retaliatory action; and be it further

"Resolved, That the members of this association without further loss of time impress upon their Senators and Congressmen the necessity of immediate action, for the reason that, once the mills for crushing seed competitive to cotton seed, the construction of which in Austria-Hungary is contemplated, are built it will be an impossibility to obtain a reduction of the duty on American cotton oil, or a restoration of the old rate, under which a profitable business with that country was possible, as such a reduction would mean ruin to her home industry, which is bound to be fostered if the increased rate remains in force much longer.

"Resolved further, That the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, be requested through the president of this association to instruct

the American embassy at Vienna to use its best endeavors, through proper officials, to induce the Austrian and Hungarian Parliament when in session during the late autumn to immediately reduce the present high duty on cotton-seed oil to the reasonable basis in effect prior to March 1, 1906."

Mr. Hamilton's resolutions were duly seconded and carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: The chair has on his desk several communications. One is from Mr. John Aspegren, of New York, in reference to the handling of cottonseed meal, and some experience he has had over there. Another is from the committee from the New Orleans Board of Trade on the same subject. Another is from Mr. Benjamin, of New Orleans, on a similar subject. Another is from Dr. George Brown, of Atlanta, on the value of cottonseed oil, a new factor in the treatment of consumption. If it meets with no objection—I don't wish to lead the convention—the chair would suggest that on this special occasion these matters be treated as they sometimes are in Congress.

The chair would ask permission to have these documents printed in the proceedings, a copy of which will be sent to each member of the association. The subjects to which they refer had practically been disposed of before the communications were handed in. If there is no objection, the papers will take that course. Otherwise, they are subject to your consideration.

The chair has another communication, which is on a pressing subject, perhaps, at this time, from Hon. Harvie Jordan, president of the Cotton Growers' Association, asking that this convention authorize the appointment of a committee to confer with a committee from the Cotton Growers' Association and meet at the Cotton Spinners' Convention, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., in October, to try and arrange a basis for the price of cotton seed which would be uniform and stable, and satisfactory alike to the farmers and to the crushers.

This convention has been called by Mr. Jordan, who is the president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, and it is expected they will have something like one thousand delegates in attendance, two hundred of whom will be European spinners who have come over to this country to confer with the cotton growers. It is called a cotton spinners and cotton growers' convention. Among the subjects is one regarding the value of planting seed.

No doubt some of you gentlemen will recall that a few years ago it was announced that the cotton from the South was deteriorating because the mills were crushing all of the best seed. It is possible some similar discussion may arise in this convention. It would be eminently fitting and proper that this association should have delegates there, in the event such questions are raised. The balance of the invitation requests that whatever delegation may be appointed, four or five of that delegation shall confer with a delegation from the Cotton Growers' Association in an effort to arrive at a uniform and stable price of cotton seed.

The question is before the convention for such action as they may see proper to take.

MR. TAYLOR: I move such a committee be appointed by the president.

No Right to Regulate Seed Prices.

MR. ALLISON: Referring to the communication just read from Mr. Jordan, I think it is hardly necessary to call the attention of this convention to the fact that this association cannot, has not, and should not, ever, in any sort of way, undertake a discussion of the price of cotton seed. It could not do so if it would, and it should not do so if it could. The price paid for cotton seed is a matter purely of individual trading between the individual buyer and the individual seller, and is controlled by a thousand local conditions, with which this convention and this association, dealing with the great and general interests of the business we represent, cannot and should not interfere.

I believe, however, that Mr. Jordan, in presenting this communication to our honored

president, had not in his mind what the words of his letter would convey, and I believe that Mr. Jordan is himself too intelligent and too well posted a man to assume for one moment that this association, or this convention, should in any way deal with the price of cotton seed. I do believe that Mr. Jordan had in his mind that which I believe would be a most admirable consummation and most desirable to be attained by this association by conference with its farmer friends, the men from whom we make our livings, the men upon whom we depend for our daily bread; that we meet with them to discuss the value, not the price, of cotton seed. I believe that such a conference would result in the breaking down of that wicked and unnecessary prejudice which is always the result of ignorance and misinformation, and I therefore beg, Mr. President, to offer the following resolution:

Mr. Allison's Resolution.

"Resolved, That the President be requested, in acknowledging the receipt of the letter of Mr. Harvie Jordan and in expressing the gratification of this association in the opportunity presented in it for closer communication with the great and powerful interest which he represents, be requested to explain that it is not part of the province of this association to discuss or in any way concern itself with the price paid for cotton seed, in that this is a matter of personal and individual concern between each and every separate buyer, influenced by so many factors of local and individual influence that the association, dealing as it does only with matters of general interest to the entire trade as a whole, could not in any way control or interfere with, even if it could. But that this association, representing as it does the large majority of the independent cotton oil mills distributed throughout the entire South, is deeply sensible of the necessity of close relation and free and candid interchange of information and experience among the members, the buyers of cotton seed, and the farmers and planters of the South, its producers. And believing that just in proportion as this interchange of information and experience is free, candid and unprejudiced, so will be eliminated that ill-will and prejudice which is always the direct result of ignorance and misinformation, and so will be built up that feeling of mutual dependence and candid co-operation between the buyer and the seller of what has come to be one of the South's chief agricultural products—its cotton seed—and which should be and is an ever growing source of wealth and prosperity to the whole South—its land owners, its cotton growers, as well as its crushers—and that to the end that a full and free discussion of the value of cotton seed as determined by its relation to other competing feed and fertilizer material without reference in any way to the price at which it is being traded in and which cannot and should not be interfered with by this association, a committee of five be appointed by the president for the purpose as indicated in the letter of President Jordan, and that the committee be instructed by the association in convention assembled to deal with the entire subject in that spirit of candor, frankness and friendship which characterizes, and we hope will ever control, the intercourse between the cotton seed crusher of the South and his best friend and co-laborer in the industrial development of the South both love and revere, the cotton grower of the South."

Mr. Taylor withdrew his motion.

Mr. Allison's resolution was unanimously adopted.

Selection of a Special Foreign Agent.

THE PRESIDENT: There is one other matter to come before this Convention, that the Executive Committee regards as very important, and which, no doubt, will impress all of you as a matter of great importance. As you are all aware, the Department of Commerce and Labor appointed last year a special agent to travel in foreign countries to advertise and classify cotton seed products. Mr. Benton was named for the position, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee

of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, and the various State associations. On account of his ill health, he was forced to return, and resign the position.

The Department now asks us to recommend a successor. The Executive Committee had intended to handle that matter, and have gone to the best of their ability in that direction. On yesterday, when it was expected that the Executive Committee would consider fully all the applications before that committee, and the recommendation of some gentlemen who had not applied for it, it was suggested by a prominent member of the Association that it was hardly proper for the Executive Committee to act on so important a matter with the Association on the eve of a convention. The committee took that view of it, and referred the question, by motion, to this Association.

I wish to place it before you with the further statement that there are several very able, intelligent and thoroughly competent men who have signified their willingness to accept the position if recommended by the Association. The Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures in the Department of Commerce and Labor has said that the recommendation of our Association, or through its Executive Committee, was the first consideration. It does not, however, make the appointment final.

Whoever is nominated for the position, either by the Committee or the Association, must first satisfy Major Carson, the Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures, as to his competency to fill the position, and he must then satisfy the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Straus. While they have not so far required it, they will expect that whoever this Association recommends will also be able to get the endorsement of the Senators and Representatives from the State from which he is appointed.

I place the matter before you for such action and consideration as the Association may think proper.

MR. E. S. READY of Arkansas: I move that the selection of a foreign representative be made by this Convention.

Mr. Ready's motion was duly seconded, and adopted.

MR. TAYLOR: I move that we immediately proceed with nominations from the floor.

Mr. Taylor's motion was duly seconded, and carried.

Mr. Albert J. Perkins of Memphis, Tenn., was nominated for the position of Special Foreign Agent by Mr. E. T. George of New Orleans. Mr. Perkins' nomination was seconded by Mr. Ready, Mr. Durham, Mr. Cassells and Mr. Brodie.

Mr. W. A. Sherman, of Houston, Texas, was nominated by Mr. Jo W. Allison of Texas. This nomination was later withdrawn.

Prof. J. H. Connell was nominated by Mr. Heflin of Galveston. Prof. Connell's nomination was seconded by Mr. Allison, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Dawson.

Mr. Perkins Is the Choice.

Mr. Perkins, receiving the majority of the votes of the Convention, was on motion of Mr. Allison declared the unanimous choice of the Association for the position of Special Foreign Agent.

MR. PERKINS: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I want to express to you my appreciation and thanks for this honor you have conferred on me, and to say that, if I meet the requirements of the Government, and secure the appointment, my every effort shall be bended to furthering the interests of the cotton oil trade.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Ernest E. Dallas, of Atlanta, Ga., for the work he has done along the lines of publicity.

Unanimous votes of thanks were extended to the management of the Hotel Denechaud, the local New Orleans committee and the press of New Orleans, for the courtesies and attentions shown to members during the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

